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THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE LAKES

Very considerable excitement now exists in Illinois about a *ship* canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river. Should this canal be built, it will be of very little use except for a few weeks in the spring. The Illinois river, in the early part of the season, falls so low, that none but the very lightest boats can run, and even they cannot get up above Beardstown or Peoria, some 90 or 100 miles *below* where the canal is intended to enter the river. This season, the river was only navigable to Peru, up to about the first of June, since which time boats run only as far as Peoria or Beardstown. This affords a poor prospect for a *ship* canal. The Illinois river having its sources in a flat prairie country, and running for so great a distance nearly parallel with the Mississippi, must always be subject to very low water in the summer season. In this respect, it differs greatly from the Ohio river, which derives its principal supply from two beautiful streams, one of which drains the Allegheny Mountains, in the Northern part of Pennsylvania and southern part of New York, and the other the Mountains in the Western part of Virginia. From these prolific sources after every summer shower, more or less water is precipitated into these mountain streams.—Not so with the Illinois country; the flat, parched prairie must be completely saturated with water before any can be spared for the river.

But another route has been found from the Mississippi to the Lakes, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. The Wisconsin, which empties into the Mississippi, approaches within a mile of the Fox river, which flows into Lake Winnebago, and when these streams are high their waters mingle. From a notice in the Galena Gazette of an experimental trip of the *Maid of Iowa* we learn that she ascended the Wisconsin as high as Point Boss, That point is at the lower end of the rapids of Wisconsin, and is the southern extremity of the great Northern Wisconsin Pinery. It is one hundred and thirty miles above Fort Winnebago and one hundred miles above where any steamboat has ever before been. She passed the dreadful Dells, which are mentioned so often by Indian traders, and which map-makers note so particularly. No one can form any idea of the grandeur of these rocks, which the river passes through.—They are eight miles in length, from the head to the foot, and present the most wild and picturesque view imaginable. For the distance of a mile the Wisconsin is crowded into a space of less than fifty feet in width and the rocks on either side project in awful grandeur and sublimity. The *Maid* crowded herself through by steam, going up, and returning, dropped through with an oar on each end to keep her straight, such as are used by raftmen in running lumber.

It is designed to run the *Maid of Iowa* as a regular packet between Galena and Ft. Winnebago, where she will connect with the *Manchester* running on Lake Winnebago. On the Lake end of the route, the *Enterprize* running on Fox river, connects with the *Manchester* thus making a regular steamboat line from Galena to Green Bay. The *Maid of Iowa* and *Manchester* come within sight of each other at Fort Winnebago, and have their trips so arranged as to meet there each time, where a portage of one mile only divides them. The *Manchester* and *Enterprize* are also seperated by a portage of six miles and a half, at the outlet of the Lake. Thence to Green Bay there is no obstruction—making the whole distance from the Wisconsin to the great Lakes with but seven miles and a half of land carriage.

It is the intention to keep up the line throughout the season of navigation, and by it, the Gazette says, goods can be delivered, from the Lakes at any point on the Mississippi above Galena, for $1 25 a hundred pounds.

This will offer a new and most delightful route to those who wish to visit the west, or return from it, by the Great Lakes. It will give them an opportunity of visiting the Upper Mississippi above Galena, the wild regions in the interior and northern part of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Mackinaw, &c. Persons visiting the west at this season of the year, and who have time and money to spare, cannot do better than to take this route going or returning. A few days or weeks spent in the wilds of Wisconsin, at a latitude so Northern as to prevent any danger from sickness, would be quite as pleasant and healthy a mode of rusticating, as visiting the "springs" and other "watering" places; while it would add much to the information of an observing, inquiring mind.

☞Texas Annexation forms a fruitful source of comment by the public press, and the opinion seems generally to prevail that there has been some base underhanded agreement between the emissaries of our government and that of Texas. Such a proceeding would be in keeping with the whole management of the plot, from its commencement, by its truly worthy father, John Tyler.

We are pained to see the general despondency manifested by the press opposed to the measure. The Philadelphia North American truly remarks that it seems but yesterday that the North raised almost a common voice against the iniquitous scheme. When first proposed, the following was the language of a leading "democratic" press:

"Texas can hardly be in a worse state than it is now, the most wicked, vile, God abandoned place of which we have any knowledge—its history would make the savage blush with shame."

* * "Yet there are some who desire to effect the union between Texas and this country, as if we had not enough guilt and crime already upon our shoulders. We wish rather that we could find an impassable gulf between us and its borders, that its pestilence might never reach our shores. Heaven save us from a union with Texas"

Similar to this was the view of many so called "democratic" journals. Yet one and all, they have been bribed or whipped into the support of annexation, and now they will shout in concert over its consummation. Tyler and Birney have triumphed in their scheme; one of perpetuating the slave power in the government, the other of building up a party at any sacrifice. Let Northern industry now succumb to Southern Aristocracy. It is, indeed, a cause for the "democracy" of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania to glory in. Gover nor Hammond may tell the world that slavery is a righteous institution, and the South will forever maintain it. Northern Democracy cries Amen!

NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

When any respectable number of the citizens of a free country, assemble together by delegates from various and far-distant sections, for the purpose of agreeing upon some common principles on which to establish a *national* political party, their proceedings acquire more than ordinary interest, as, whether right or wrong, their action may finally have a very important influence upon the government, and will certainly have considerable effect in establishing the political bias of many individuals for life. In this view we have looked to the meeting of the Native American National Convention with some interest.

This body met at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, and from their proceedings as reported in the *Sun*, their accredited organ, we glean the following facts. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi and Georgia. Gen. H. A. Dearborne, of Massachusetts was appointed President. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and one to draft an address. Mr. King of New York, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention be denominated the "Native American Convention," and this party the "Native American Party."

This gave rise to a debate which lasted the whole of the remainder of the fourth and part of the fifth.

Mr. Covell, Sen., thought the time had come when the child should be christened, but he didn't like the term *Native* American. It would drive away *foreigners* from their party. He did not wish to wound the feelings of *gentlemen* foreigners, or injure their party. He would'nt, he said, "spend a thought" on a "certain class of foreigners," who "were vomited on our shores"—foreigners who were not *gentlemen*. "These came upon us like devouring tigers."

Mr. Reed, of N. York, was in favor of "American Republican," but to compromise matters, he moved to amend by substituting "*American Party*."

Mr. Levin, was in favor of "Native American"—so was Mr. Oakley and Gen. Peter S. Smith.

Judge Lansing, of New York, advocated "American Republican." They had lost strength in New York by introducing the term "*Native* American."

A gentleman, (whose name is not given,) contended that the name of the party ought to be "Native American," for it expressed their principles *exactly*—meaning a party made up of *Native* citizens.

Mr. Ford of Lancaster, was in favor of *Native* American, because it expressed *all* that the party were contending for—that America should be governed by Americans—by those born on the soil. If the party could not exist without foreign votes it deserved to go down.

Mr. G. W. Reed of Philadelphia was for letting the world know their principles. He was for *Native* American.

Gen. Lloyd of New York, thought that the term *Native* was *proscriptive*. He went for admitting foreigners who adopted their principles. He did not know why so much fuss was made about the little word *Native*.

Mr. Ely boldly went for Native, even if they did not make a vote in a year. Dr. Smith condemned the term.

Mr Campbell, was in favor of Native, but would agree to anything for peace sake.

Dr. Wagstaff predicted that if the term *Native* was adopted, they "would lose a large number of votes."

Dr. Dutcher very philosophically contended that nothing but expediency had brought this body together. There was no movement of the human mind towards the consummation of any action, but by expediency. There was an object in the very movement itself. He went for Native American.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put which was on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken by States, when it appeared that 73 Delegates voted in the affirmative, and 38 in the negative. So the Resolution was *passed*.

The party is, therefore, hereafter to be known as the "Native American." This excludes of course all who have the misfortune to be Natives of Europe, Asia, or Africa—but includes *Native* Americans of all sizes, colors, and races,—Indians, Negroes, Mexicans, Amazonians, Peruvians, Patagonians, and white Natives. An intelligent Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, German, or Frenchman, however respectable for his character or acquirements, has to yield precedence in the science of Government to the Flatheads and Camanches!

However, there is one trait we like in this. It lifts the free colored man up to the enjoyment of his rights. Being to all intents and purposes as much a *Native* American as the descendants of English, Irish, and Germans born on the soil, they cannot in any reason be debarred the privileges which this Convention has decided so exclusively be long to the *Native born*. But we must return to the proceedings.

The resolutions reported by the committee were then taken up, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those *born on our soil* and nurtured among our institutions.

Resolved, That no foreigner hereafter arriving in these United States, shall be allowed to exercise the rights of the elective franchise till he shall have been here at least 21 years.

Resolved. That while every constitutional effort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration by the enactment of the most efficient laws for the accomplishment of that all important object, still justice and magnanimity require that those aliens who are, or may become inhabitants of these United States, should be kindly received, and every privilege extended to them except that of participating in any of our political administration, and exercising the right of suffrage until they have been in the United States at least twenty one years.

Resolved, That as Native Americans we will foster and defend all the great interests of our country—its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanic arts, its navigation, its mining, fine arts, American science and American literature, and manufactuters against the world.

The Convention then adjourned to Monday. When we receive a report of its further proceedings we may refer to it again.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS.

W. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Jonesboro' (Ten.) Whig, has received the nomination for Congress, in the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee. The Parson, after being informed of his nomination, stated in the next number of his paper that he should be heard from soon, and would then take ground either "*for* or *against* said nomination." It now seems that gentleman has been heard from, and it will be seen by his address, (which we publish because it is so *unique* in itself, and so much like the man,) that he has taken ground *for* the nomination. If Brownlow should get in Congress, which he seems to think certain, he will show off some of the Locofoco Demagogues in very glowing colours. Here is his address:

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of East Tennessee.

Fellow Citizens:—Having been nominated for Congress in this District, by a meeting of the Whigs at Greenville, during the late term of the Circuit Court; and having received various calls, by letter and from esteemed friends in person, in every portion of this large District, to permit my name to be run for that important trust, I take this method of responding to all concerned.

I have repeatedly said, both on the stump, and through the columns of my widely circulated paper, that I never would declare myself a candidate for any office within gift of the people, as office was not my aim, but the good of my country.—But the sovereign people, having met in their primary assemblies, without my knowledge or consent, and having declared me to be their candidate, and avowed their determination to vote for me at all hazards, I am too much of a patriot—too warmly attached to the interest of my country, to decline serving them, to the best of my abilities, if elected, as I in all probability will be! You may, then, one and all, consider me your candidate, ready and willing to serve you in the next Congress of the United States.

Fellow Citizens, I have thought for several years, that public opinion would have to fix upon me, as the only man to revolutionize this District, and again restore it to that honor and dignity it has forfeited, by permitting the black flag of Locofocoism to wave in triumph over it; and although I have never complained, yet, I will not disguise the fact, that I considered public opinion a little slow in its movements towards me. But better late than never.

In consenting to serve the people of this patriotic and enlightened District, in the next Congress of the United States, I wish to impress the minds of the free and independent voter thereof, with the important fact, that they are one and all, brought under the strongest possible obligations to be at the polls, and vote for me. For you know, fellow citizens; that my election cannot add any thing to my character and standing—while I will greatly adorn the office of a Representative in the American Congress! The truth is, (think me not egotistic) I am well and favorably known, from the Lakes of Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to Upper Missouri. And it may be, that the great Whig party in 1848, may find it necessary to run me for the Presidency. Then, and in that case, provided I am forced out by public opinion, as at present, I am at their service!

Fellow-Citizens—being poor, and having to attend to my private concerns daily, I am proud to learn that you neither expect or require me to take the stump, or leave home, as this would greatly embarrass and derange my business.—There is really no call for speeches, or personal electioneering on my part, as I am known to all who are entitled to vote. My abilities will not be disputed; my personal appearance is fair; and my manners are hard to beat! In a word, if elected, as I certainly *ought* to be, I promise to introduce a new state of things entirely, into the American House of Representatives. I will not remain "little and unknown" there, as my "illustrious predecessors" have done, but I will create a storm there, long to be remembered!

Again: I wish to *reform* this District, in reference to electioneering. There is no sence in calling the people out from their harvesting, and their work, to hear so many long and uninteresting speeches. Let candidates write out their opinions, in circular form, and send them among the people, who can read them at their leisure, of mornings and evenings. But this is expensive to the candidate, and this is the reason why they prefer riding about, and *spunging*, eating the best, and feeding their horses on other people's grain. I shall be out again, in a few weeks more, with another circular, setting forth my principles. Meanwhile, I will remain at home, at work, eating my own bread and meat, as all genuine Republicans should do!

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The Locofoco candidate, Mr. Johnson, hopes to succeed because he is a *Tailor*, by trade, and of humble pretensions! Why I am a *House Carpenter*, and served a regular apprenticeship at the business, in Western Virginia, and am, therefore, entitled to as much credit for taking the stand I have in the world, as he is! True, he can urge that I am a man of more consequence in the world than he is, and that I am more extensively known and spoken of, by all parties, but it is because I am a more meritorious man, and more worthy of public consideration. And as a proof of what it is feared the People think, Johnson and his particular friends are now weary, and evidently fear the result. I will have them in greater trouble before the first of August.

And now having been at the trouble and expense of publishing this Circular, in which I barely announce the determination to suffer my name to be run for this office—I hope all friendly to the cause of sound principles, and to the best interests of this thieving section of the country, will be at the trouble to circulate it among the free and independent voters of the District. Those who are not free and independent—who are sidelined and driven by party leaders, had better not get hold of it, for they will commit it to the flames. In some three weeks from this, I promise the public a Circular of interest—one in which I will make the fur fly, and the wounded Pigeons flutter!

I have the honor to be, most sincerely, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Jonesboro', June 25th, 1845.

Wisconsin.—The Locofocos of Wisconsin have in Territorial Convention nominated Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, as the candidate of that party for Delegate to Congress at the ensuing September election.

Chillicothe Branch Bank.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank the following officers were elected:—L. Wilcox, W. H. Douglas, A. T. Reeves, T. Orr, and R. Douglas, Directors; W. H. Douglas, President, and J. S. Atwood, Cashier.

State Bank of Ohio.—The Board of Bank Commissioners have given notice to the different branches of the State Bank, that nine banking companies have been duly organized as branches, and that the Board of Control is required to meet at Columbus on the 15th inst.

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.—We understand the affairs of this Bank are now fully closed, and a distribution of its assets has been made to the stockholders of nearly sixty cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of the Bank, not paid by the Special Commissioners, have been assumed by J. S. Lake.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, in a letter to the editor of the Mississippian, speaks of the great labors with which he is pressed in his Department, and says he never has any leisure. He further adds,—"At present my chief occupation is with the details of the Tariff. *It must be reduced to the Revenue Standard.*"

The Richmond Enquirer takes great pleasure in publishing this "cheering information." "Here "we have confirmatory proof," it adds, "of the "position laid down by us, that the Administra- "tion intend to be true to the principles which "carried them into power, and as far as they are "concerned, to do justice to the South by modifying the unequal and unjust tariff of 1842."

BLOODY SCENES IN THE SOUTH.

We can scarcely keep up with the many horrible scenes which appear to be daily enacting in the land of the "peculiar institution." Now that Texas with its indefinable and incomprehensible border is admitted into the Union, we may as well give up in despair. By the way, where will all the rascals run to now? California, eh? Mexco people won't have them. But we took up our pen to introduce another anecdote illustrative of Southern manners, which we find in a letter from Mobile, published in the New York Herald:

Mobile, June 28, 1845.

Terrible fight with Bowie Knives—The Weather—Health of the City, &c.

A most bloody affair came off here this morning, about three miles from the city, between two young men; their names are John Bagley, of New York city, and Leonard Wilson, of Richmond, Va. The dispute arose as follows: It appears that they crossed blades about a month ago, when they were arrested, and held to bail in the sum of 3,000 dollars: Bagley left the city for Tuscaloosa, where (with the aid of his late employer,) he embarked in the window shade business, bought a small house and work shop, and a piece of ground, besides two or three negroes. On the 21st of June, Wilson was seen in Tuscaloosa, drinking with some persons, and was heard to say that he would be revenged on Bagley, for some injury that the latter had done him; and on the night of the 22d of June, the workshop, and house, and three negroes, with about 2,000 pair of window shades, were all consumed, and as he was not insured, the loss ruined him; in the course of the day, after the fire, somebody conveyed to Bagley the intelligence of Wilson's arrival at Tuscaloosa, and how he had threatened Bagley, for some injury which he had done to Wilson.

Bagly immediately went in quest of Wilson, and upon inquiring for him at the tavern mentioned, he ascertained that Wilson had left for Mobile; Bagley concluded that he must have fired the house, or instigated the act; and in company with his late employer, started for Mobile, and arrived but three hours later than Wilson; and on inquiring at the house where Wilson put up, they learnt that he was home; Bagley went in and was showed up to his room. When Wilson saw him he was thunderstruck. Bagley accused him of arson for firing his premises, and he did not deny it; he then gave him his choice, either to go to prison, or to fight him; the weapons to be bowie knives. Wilson accepted the challenge, and they met this morning on the Stone street road, and after slashing at one another for about a half an hour, in which Wilson was cut piecemeal, his second interfered and it was ended. Bagley's late employer acted as his second on the occasion.

P. S. I have since learned that Bagley has left for New York; also, that Wilson died of the wounds he received in the duel. Bagley although a northerner, is one on the southern principle, (i. e.) bowie knives, and being an expert fencer received but a slight wound in the arm, as I am informed.

ANNEXATION

The following judicious remarks are copied from the New York Tribune:

The Congress of Texas has rushed in pell-mell for Annexation, as every body expected. In the highest Legislative Assembly of any other people on the face of the earth, there would have been some regard paid to decency, if none to dignity in acting on a proposition involving the grave question of merging the National existence in that of another country; but there was nothing of this in Texas. Conditions, reservations, deliberation, were unthought of; Tyler's selection from two projects "rolled into one" in the Senate was concurred in, almost "unsight, unseen," and the only matter of difference, was a scandalous contest between the two Houses as to which should have the honor of originating the proposition of formal concurrence. The more we see of this "Republic of Texas," the less inclined we are to fall in love with it.

We have not yet received the official correspondence between our Government and that of Texas, in reference to Annexation, though it had been published in Texas before the Princeton sailed. We learn generally, however, that our Executive has taken the responsibility of assuring the Texians that, if they will but accede to Annexation, *they shall have advantages secured to them, over and beyond those stipulated in the Joint Resolutions which were barely squeezed through our Congress.* We look with impatience for the correspondence which will reveal the nature and extent of these unauthorized pledges and how far our country is committed by them. We suspect the enforcement of an outrageous extension of boundaries toward Mexico one of them, and we infer that the immediate movement of the U. S. troops to the Rio del Norte is among the volunteer stipulations made through Mr. Donelson. "*Do the people wish War?*"—the Albany Argus asked in reference to Texas not eighteen months ago.

Meantime let us look at the reasons and consequences of Annexation:

Mexico offers to make peace with Texas, submit the adjustment of boundaries between them to friendly arbitration, and solemnly recognize the Independence of the "Lone Star Republic"—on the sole condition that she will *maintain* that Independence, and not voluntarily hasten to barter it away. On this simple condition, the peace of North America might be established to-morrow, under auspices which would ensure its continuance. But the Congress of Texas, stimulated by offers from this country, unanimously rejects this offer and resolves to renew the state of hostilities hitherto existing with Mexico. Last year, it was complained by our people and Government that Mexico would neither fight nor make peace—next, that she *would* fight, but too barbarously and so on. Now she is willing to recognize the Independence of Texas, and to make peace on any terms not absolutely threatening her future existence, and *we* prevent the making of any such peace. Is this right? Suppose Great Britain, at any time during the Revolutionary War, had offered to recognize our Independence and make peace, but had been repelled by our saying "We won't be Independent!—we will annex ourselves to your deadly enemy, France"—would not Justice have been driven from our standard?

It is deeply to be deplored that our Government is now in the hands of weak and time-serving men, tainted and crippled by the gigantic frauds which gave them power. Messrs. Polk and Buchanan would rather do right than wrong, at the same price; but they are not the men to withstand a tornado. If they have a chance to settle our Oregon Boundary on the 49th parallel of North latitude, they ought to accept it at once. It will be a harder job for Peel and Wellington to reconcile their countrymen to such an adjustment, than it would be for an American Cabinet of any moral force to reconcile *our* people to it. And yet we shall not be surprised to see Messrs. Polk and Buchanan backed out of the wise and just step they are reported to have taken by a clamor as groundless and wicked as Faction and Fraud ever instigated. Let us see how they carry themselves. Should they stand firm for the right, it will gratify us not only to sustain them in the right, but to give them liberal credit for their course in maintaining it.

Desperate Attack.—At Savannah, Geo., on Wednesday last, Mr. John H. Crawford was attacked by an alligator whilst hauling a seine. The Savannah Courier says:—"The alligator seized him by the thigh, and before his hold could be broken he succeeded in lacerating it very severely in several places. There were several men in company having fire arms but could not shoot the alligator without endangering the life of Mr. Crawford, who after a desperate struggle, succeeded in forcing him to relax his hold, by putting his fingers in the aggressor's eyes, and thus making him wish if he could not say "fair play and no gouging." The wounds received by Mr. C., although severe are not considered dangerous."

☞There is not a single Rail Road in New England on which trains run on Sunday. So will it be, we have reason to believe, in New York before long. Will Pennsylvania be behind?

PITTSBURGH, JULY 12, 1845.

PEACE OR WAR

Our exchanges are a good deal occupied with discussions relative to the probabilities of war with Mexico. And while some deprecate war as a great national calamity, even with so contemptible a power as Mexico, and cannot bring themselves to believe it can possibly take place, others appear either to desire it, or else to be perfectly indifferent as to the course which Mexico may pursue. Of this latter class is the New York Courier and Enquirer. We find in that paper, as the conclusion of some remarks on the slavery aspect of the question, which we will hereafter notice, the following paragraph:

"With regard to what Mexico may do in consequence of Annexation, we need not have any apprehension. She has offered to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, if she would not unite with us. By this act she has virtually admitted her inability to conquer her, and given to all the world a quit claim of her title. We care not much what she does; but if she declares war, her Capital will soon be in our possession, never to be surrendered, as we have heretofore said, until the Californias are ceded to the United States."

If we had met this in a Locofoco paper, it would have excited no surprise, but the Courier claims to be a Whig paper; at times it is even *ultra* conservative in its notions. It is also the largest daily newspaper establishment in the United States, the best supported, generally edited with decided ability, and numbers among its many editors the honored name of Charles King, formerly of the New York American.—With all these claims to consideration, we yet question whether there is a paper in the Union—certainly not another Whig paper, however humble, that puts forth occasionally more unsound, illogical *ad-captandum* editorials, than the paper in question. Of this, the article we are considering affords illustrations.

The Courier affirms, substantially, that Mexico, in having offered to recognise the independence of Texas *on conditions*, has thereby given a quit claim of her title to all the world. This is jumping at conclusions with a vengeance! But we need not dwell upon such absurdity.

The Courier does not *much* care what Mexico may do! We venture to say that the Merchants of New York, whose feelings the Courier is sometimes supposed to represent, differ materially from their organ in this particular. To them, at least, war is a very serious matter. They have much to lose; nothing, that we can see, to gain by a war. They know, though their representative may not, that a war, once begun, there is no telling *when* or *how* it may end.

The Courier's consolation, however, is, that in the event of a war, the city of Mexico would soon be in our possession, never to be surrendered until the Californias are ceded to the United States.

This is generous as well as valiant! but we are not so sure that the American people, once in possession of Mexico, and its mines and churches and lands, will consent to give them up for the sake of the wilderness of California. And if we did give them up for that equivalent, we cannot but think that the game would hardly be worth the candle; a sorry conclusion to a great achievement.

The Courier's views of the slavery aspect of the question are in good keeping with what we have already exhibited. They are, in its own words as follows:

"From this time forward our Laws extend to every square foot of land in Texas; and henceforth the introduction of a slave from any quarter save our own Slave States, is *Piracy* and punishable with hanging.

"From this time forward then, the slave trade is extinguished in *Texas*. This is a great measure gained—one in which every honest man in the land should rejoice; and henceforth, instead of the slaves being required to toil on the comparatively barren soils of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri, where the produce of their labor barely enables their masters to clothe and feed them, they will be transported to the more congenial regions of *Texas*, where a virgin soil and more genial climate will render their labor far more productive, where their value to their owners will be three fold what it now is, and where consequently, they will be better fed, better clothed, and better cared for in the hour of sickness. It follows of course, that the Northern Slave States, will ultimately get rid of the great curse under which they now labor, and thus add to the political weight and influence of the Free States."

If the Courier's indifference to war is somewhat out of character in a Whig paper, the above is no less so in a northern one. When a southern man talks lugubriously of the *slave trade*, its iniquity, and congratulates the country upon its having been declared *piracy*, "punishable with hanging," we can make some sort of excuse for him.—His interests and his education may have blinded him to the true state of the case. But with a northern man who deliberately proposes a brisk traffic in slaves,—*our countrymen*—and talks of hanging any one who shall make the infamous trade less profitable by the introduction of the foreign article, we have no patience.

The Courier's argument that where slaves are most valuable, there they will be best taken care of, though somewhat plausible, is not practically true. Slaves are more valuable in Louisiana than in Kentucky, but does any one suppose that they are there in a better condition—in a happier state? It is notoriously not the case. Slave labor is more valuable in Cuba, than in the United States; yet slaves there are much worse used than here. The fact is, it is slave *labor*, not the slave that is the dissideratum, and the problem to be solved by too many is, how the greatest quantity of that labor can be obtained at the least possible expense? We are told that in Cuba it is generally considered more economical to work them to death, and get new ones, when that occurs, than to be more sparing with a view of prolonging their most miserable lives. This, where slaves are cheap; where they are dear there will be the inducement to make one do work which should be enough for two.

But we cannot, to-day, say more on this subject. Before leaving it, however, we must express our fear, that though the annexation of Texas may ultimately render slave labor unprofitable in the northern slave States, we are not so sure but that the *peculiar* institution may be continued in them for the sake of the profits which may arise from *breeding*. To some extent that is the case already.

We had intended to notice in this connection, sundry reasons put forth by our respected cotemporary of the Philadelphia Inquirer, for believing that Mexico will not declare war, but we must defer them till to-morrow.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 2.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as the steamer *Marquette*, Capt. E. A. Turpin, bound for Cincinnati, was leaving the Levee, at the foot of Gravier street, both of her boilers bursted, with a tremendous report, tearing into fragments her boiler deck, and cabin as far aft as the wheelhouse on the larboard side, and throwing her chimneys into the river, and blowing into the air her boilers and every thing above them, and killing and wounding between 30 and 40 passengers and crew.

Immediately after the explosion, the boat sunk to her guards at the bow, and over the floor of the ladies cabin at the stern. At the moment of the explosion, Capt. Turpin had just given the word to go ahead, and was walking aft on the hurricane deck to see that her stern was clear, when, after one or two revolutions of the wheels, he was thrown about ten feet in the air, and fell on the deck about the same distance aft, escaping with a slight bruise on the leg. The pilot at the wheel, Mr. Ostander, was blown, it is stated, over 100 feet in the air, and fell on the deck of the steamer *Yazoo City*, lying alongside, at the Levee, dislocating one of his hip joints.

The number of persons standing on the boiler deck is variously estimated at from 10 to 15, among whom were several cabin passengers—they were all blown to the height of 150 to 200 feet in the air, some with their limbs rent asunder, and all of them falling into the river, without exhibiting any signs of life, and sinking to the bottom instantly. The clerk and bar keeper were in their rooms, which were blown overboard—their bodies have not yet been discovered.

The number of deck passengers and of the crew killed, wounded and missing; is as near as we can ascertain, between 25 and 30. The scene presented on the lower deck was of the most heart rending description. In one place laid a body with a head severed from it; another with both legs torn off above the knees, some with frightful wounds and gashes upon their heads and limbs—others without scarcely a particle of skin upon their bodies, from the effects of the steam and scalding water. A lad of some 15 years of age, was thrown upon the Levee with both legs broken and badly scalded. A deck hand, by the name of James Coleman, was also thrown upon the Levee with both legs blown off, and expired in a few moments.

As soon as practicable, boats were taken alongside of the wreck and the surviving passengers brought on shore, and the wounded sufferers sent to the Charity Hospital.

The following, as far as we could learn, is a list of those dead, missing and wounded:

DEAD.

Samuel Hays, first engineer, (died upon arrival at the hospital.)

James Coleman, deck hand, (both legs blown off.)

A white man, (name unknown, whose head was completely severed from his body.

A man, (name unknow) who died on his way to the Hospital.

MISSING.

J. F. Lee, clerk, and John Orrick, barkeeper, both from Greensborough, Ala.

——Powell, Pilot, and

——Hazzard, second engineer.

SCALDED AND WOUNDED.

William C. Daniels, of Massachesetts, very badly scalded.

John Hazet, Providence, R. I., leg broken and badly scalded.

John L. Dernans, ribs broken and badly scalded.

Andrew Froy, (carpenter,) New Orleans, wife and two children. Froy was wounded on the head, though not dangerously, his wife wounded in the arm and slightly scalded, and both the children badly scalded.

Christopher Guidan, of France, slightly scalded.

Francois Laglaise, of France, wounded in the head—not dangerously.

Bernard Osborne, (boy) of Indiana, badly scalded.

John Graham, (boy) leg broken and badly scalded—dangerous.

John Milton, of New Albany, Indiana, badly scalded.

William Ramsey, of Alabama, wounded on the head and slightly scalded.

Neal Harkins, of Ireland, severely hurt on the shoulder.

Hannibal, third engineer, (slave of Captain Turpin,) severely scalded.

Three persons, names unknown, badly scalded.

The above wounded were conveyed to the Charity Hospital; the greater portion of them are not expected to recover.

Mrs. McCord, Miss Lydia Page, Miss Sarah Smith and Mrs. Harriet Cook, all of Mobile; and Mrs. Elmira Lacy, of Cincinnati, cabin passengers, escaped uninjured.

The *Marquette* was a two boiler boat, and had been running the past winter from Mobile up the Alabama river, in the cotton trade. She was about a year old, and her boilers were supplied with "Evans' Patent Safety Valves." Her owners Capt. Turpin and Capt. Thomas Adams, state that she is not injured in her hull.

From Mexico.—*Revolution in Tobasco.*—By the Mexican schooner Atrevida, Capt. Sanchez, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, we learn that a revolution broke out at Tobasco on the 12th June, which resulted in the overthrow of the constituted authorities and Central system.—*N. O. Bee, July 2.*

We learn that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, (U. S. Senator of Maryland) with Mrs. Johnson, will sail for England in the New York packet of the 10th inst. and will return early in the fall.

Letter from Hon. H. M. Brackenridge.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

My fellow citizens have honored me with a nomination for a seat in the State Legislature, and after that nomination it was my wish to leave the result to their unbiassed choice, without soliciting their votes, nor detracting from the claims of others. But it appears to be my misfortune to be the object of wanton and unprovoked attacks whenever my name has been brought before the public. My political opinions have always been open, consistent and fearlessly expressed; and of my private character, I leave it to my neighbors to speak.—I have decided opinions, and, perhaps, for this reason, I have decided enemies, from whom I cannot look for justice or generosity; yet, I am perfectly willing to leave the decision to public opinion, *upon my own merits, whatever they may be, and on the merits of my accusers.*—This I can safely say, that I have never been the aggressor, in any controversy which has arisen between me and any citizen of this county. If my fellow citizens shall think their interests can be more safely confided to others, I will most cheerfully acquiesce in their choice, as I shall also consider it my duty, to consult their wishes, and obey their instructions in case I should be elected.

I have been extremely desirous, to take no notice of any attack that might be made upon me, excepting when my silence might be construed into a want of respect for public opinion. But my neighbor Mr. Francis Karns, has made two or three specific charges, which some of my friends, think I ought to notice; particularly as these charges come from one who has always, to appearance at least, been friendly to me, and I have no reason to suppose that he is my enemy, at least I am not sensible of having done him any wrong. His charges are, first, that I am a *notorious* mason; second, that I *was* against the School law; third, that on some occasion, on the stump, I asserted that Antimasonry was a humbug, or raw-head and bloody-bones, invented by the Yankees.

As to the first, I do not exactly know in what sense, my friend and neighbor, Mr. Francis Karns, uses the word *notorious*; whether in a bad sense, as we say a notorious thief, or a notorious fellow, or whether he means merely that I am a *well, known* mason. Now how could I be *well known* as a mason, or adhering mason, when I have lived more than fifteen years here without being a member of a lodge, or taking any part in the acts of masons, and when I have repeatedly declared in the public papers, that I never was an affiliated member of any lodge, and that although I took the first degree thirty years ago, I have never had any connection with masonry since! I am no intolerant bigot, either in religion, politics, or in masonry or antimasonry. I am for the largest liberty of thought, as well as of action, to every man, *on the only condition, that he so uses his liberty as not to injure his neighbor.*

The second charge is, that I *was* opposed to the school laws, not that I *am* opposed to them. I am unable to conjecture on what occasion the opposition *was* manifested. I do not recollect that the subject was ever drawn into public discussion, or that the people were called upon to express their opinions pro and con, in my neighborhood, unless it was on the question of the acceptance of the school law. If I voted against it or endeavored to prevail on others to vote against it, the fact has escaped my recollection, and the public, in justice to me, will require something more than mere assertion. In conversation, I may have expressed objections to the law, and still have some objections, although the law has been improved, and the unexpected surplus money, from the general government, did away in some measure my objections, on the ground of the insufficiency of the fund to accomplish the great opject proposed. It would be strange if I were not as much a friend to the cause of education as Mr. Karns. Before the passage of the law, I always subscribed to schools in my neighborhood, although deriving no benefit from them. For seven years I have contributed to the amount of *one tenth part* of my income, for public schools, without ever sending a scholar.

As to the last charge, to wit: that I called Antimasonry a humbug, in a speech on the stump, &c.; I presume the allusion is to the meeting at Wilkinsburgh, the year before last. On that occasion, Mr. Francis Karns, after calling me his neighbor, and his "good neighbor," was pleased to accuse me of the *notorious* crime of being in favor of Henry Clay, at the same time, as usual, denouncing Masonary. In reply to this, I did not say, that Antimasonary itself was a humbug, but that it was used by certain persons for their own ends, as a humbug and raw-head and bloody bones. For the truth of this I appeal to Mr. Horner, and others who were present. Religion itself, although a good thing, may be used as a cloak to cover the most selfish designs. Mr. Karns on that occasion, declared that he was no Whig, and if I am not mistaken, that he was opposed to Whig principles. I will not be positive as to his exact language, and should be sorry to misrepresent his words. Yet his *actions* cannot be mistaken—he afterwards actively supported the *notorious* Mason, Henry Clay—and lately used every exertion to obtain the nomination to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, as to which, he, as well as several other very worthy men, was disappointed. The convention was not exclusively composed of Antimasons, but of these and the Whigs. Did Mr. Karns depend only on Antimasonic votes in that convention? Did he expect to receive no Whig votes? Then why advertise for information as to the whereabouts of the Antimasonic party? Is this treating either Whigs or Antimasons with decent respect? It seems that the Antimasonic party is missing, is "Morganized," to use Mr. Karns' phrase—and how does this appear? Simply because he offered himself for a lucrative office, and did not receive their votes, while, without solicitation on my part, I was nominated to an office honorary, and confidential, but not lucrative!

Why should Mr. Karns be offended at me for this? So far as respects any personal feeling on the part of Mr. Karns, I might have left the matter to his future reflection, which will certainly lead him to regret his wanton and unprovoked attack upon me—that is, if it be possible for a man to forgive the injustice he has done to another. As to the public, I hope my explanations will be deemed satisfactory. I cannot refrain from adding, that it is a circumstance which has been frequently remarked and which I have felt, that *my name is rarely mentioned by my political opponents, and even by those who occasionally differ from me, without a degree of illiberallity, injustice, and malignity, rarely experienced by others.* I might ask, by what overtacs of my public or private life, I have justly incurred such odium? I am not conscious of any. All I ask is justice; fair, and dispassionate justice. The reasonable and just among my fellow-citizens, will not be influenced by disparaging phrases, or expressions originating in a mean spirit of detraction, and only resorted to for want of more solid allegation. It is but lately that an editor remarked on my nomination that I was a 'superannuated old man, belonging to other times,' and yet, the candidate of that party, Mr. Wilkins, is ten years older than myself, and the candidate of the Liberty party, Mr Craig, is only one year younger! At the same time, it affords me pleasure to see that on these tickets, men of unquestioned abilities and experience in public life have been named; so that in case the Whig and Antimasonic ticket should unhappily fail of success, the great interests of our city and county will not be endangered.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

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PITTSBURGH, JULY 15, 1845.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

The extraordinary change of climate, at periods of long duration, has been observed and commented on, and wondered at, by every one who has paid the least attention to the subject. It is a general subject of remark, in this part of the country, that our winters are now much milder than formerly. In the recollection of many of our citizens, our rivers used to be regularly frozen over, so that they could be crossed by a six-horse team, and good sleighing was an annual enjoyment. Now it is rarely that our rivers are frozen sufficiently hard to be crossed with safety, and sleighing has become almost obsolete. Last winter, our ice-men, in this city, had to depend for their supplies, upon intercepting floating ice, which came from the higher latitudes of the head waters of the Allegheny river. This change has taken place within a few years.

But the most extraordinary change, which has been noted, and which has lately attracted considerable attention, is that which has taken place in Greenland. That country, although now consisting of little else than barren rocks, mountains covered with snow and ice, and vallies filled with glaciers, and its coast lined with plains of ice, and chequered with immense icebergs, was once easily accessible, and its soil fruitful; repaying well the cultivator. It was settled in the 10th century from Iceland, Norway and Denmark; and the climate was then so mild, and the soil so fruitful, that the colony *prospered greatly, and in 1400 contained not less than 190 villages, comprising a christian and thrifty people. But in 1406* a wall of ice arose along the coast, from the intense cold, and shut out all communication with the rest of the world; and it was not until the seventeenth century that it could be approached, when the vegetation was found to be entirely destroyed, and all vestiges of the inhabitants gone, except parts of houses, churches, &c.

A solution of these extraordinary changes of climate, and that especially in which the people of Greenland flourished in one period, and became extinct in another, has been attempted in the "New York Dissector," an "independent" Medical Journal, published by H. H. Sherwood, M. D. This solution, according to this work, is found in the revolutions of the magnetic poles, and lines of *no variation* and *maximum declination*.—These poles and lines perform a revolution around the earth in 666 years. These magnetic poles, or lines of no variation, moving from east to west, mark the lines of the greatest cold, while the lines of maximum delbination, 90d egrees east of these lines in the different hemispheres, mark the lines of the greatest heat in the different latitudes.

The line of no variation, which is now 37 minutes west of Pittsburgh, passed over London in 1657, and over the meridian of the City Hall, New York in 1791. The line of maximum declination, which is now 90° 37' *west* of Pittsburgh, passed over the meridian of that city in 1623, and the one which is now 90° 39' *east* of Pittsburgh passed over London in 1820. These lines are therefore moving from east to west, and the heat increasing on the east, and decreasing on the west side of the line of no variation.

The cold is consequently increasing in Europe, and the heat increasing in this country, east of Pittsburgh, and from a line drawn on the 1st of January, 1845, from a point 3 degrees, 34 minutes, 55 seconds, east of St. Augustine, Fa., in latitude 29 degrees, 18 mnn., 30 seconds north, and longitude 77 degrees, 54 minutes, 37 seconds west; to a point 7 minutes, and 41 seconds east of Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, in latitude 41 degrees, 52 minutes north, and longitude 80 degrees, 47 minutes, 57 seconds west of London.

The Doctor thinks this theory is fully proved by the facts as regards Greenland. He says that in the year 1013 1-2, the magnetic pole in the arctic circle, was in the same longitude as the line of maximum declination is in at the present period, and the cold was at its maximum in that latitude. This was 28 years after the first settlement of Greenland by Eric the Red.

It also appears that from the year 1073, when the climate may have become mild and the soil fruitful, to the year 1406, when the whole coast was closed by ice barriers, was 333 years. From 1406 to 1739 was 333 years when the ice barriers gave way, and the climate became again mild and the soil began to be fruitful. The first period it will be seen from the positions of the pole and line of maximum declination, was that of heat, in which the colony flourished, and the second that of cold, in which it perished.

The Doctor enters into a very interesting account of the settlement of Greenland, and its overthrow by cold, and the causes which produced it, and he draws the conclusion that this truly awful and intolerable epoch of maximum cold, will not return to them until the year 2344 1-2, or 666 years from the year 1678 1-2, when the pole will again be present in all its horrors.

The following concluding remarks are interesting:

"Similar changes of climate occur in all other latitudes, in the same periods, although in a milder and less remarkable degree, in proportion as countries approach the equator. In the year 1780, so memorable for the intensity of its winter, the magnetic pole was on the meridian of this city of New York, and being also on the proximate side of the arctic circle, the cold was greater than it had been for the previous 666 years, or than it will be again for the same period to come. The whole bay of New-York was frozen over, so as not only to be traversed by sleighs, but to admit of heavy cannon being taken on the ice down through the Narrows, and across the lower bay to the shore of New Jersey. Since that time the average temperature of our winters has been growing milder, and will continue to do so until the year 1967 1-2, when the magnetic needle in this city will have acquired its maximum westerly declination, or, in other words, when the line of maximum declination will be on this meridian. In the meantime, though very temporarily, our springs may be rendered fickle and chilly in temperature, by the breaking up of the ice, on the northeast coast of Europe, where that line is present on its course to the westward, and by the consequent passage of large fields of ice off our coast, on their way to the southward. Since this line, however, like the line of minimum declination, or no variation, crosses the terrestial meridians at an angle of 6° 28', (nearly) it follows, that countries situated in more southern latitudes, will receive their periodical meliorations and deteriorations of temperature later than those in higher latitudes; and consequently, the winters will be increasing in severity in Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and al-tother regions which have now an easterly declination of the needle, while they are diminishing in severity in this and higher latitudes of this continent where the declination is increasing westerly.

In short, the temperature of all countries and climates is absolutely subservient to the following law, however it may have been over-looked by meteorologists and previous writers upon the subject, viz: Where the declination of the magnetic needle is increasing, the average cold is decreasing; and where the declination is decreasing, the average cold is increasing. In briefer terms the average temperature increases with the declination of the magnetic needle.

In Europe, where the westerly declination is decreasing, the cold of winter, as we learn from the unanimous report of the foreign journals, is sensibly increasing, and it will continue to do so, until the eastern half of the great circle of no-variation now in the East Indies, and 9° west of Pekin, shall arrive in Europe, and the declination there is diminished to Zero; preparatory to its becoming easterly.

NEW APPLICATION OF MAGNETISM.

Our ingenious fellow townsman, Dr. Wright, whose machine for the prevention of the explosion of boilers, has recently attracted so much attention, has made an application of magnetism to Locomotives, which is one of the happiest thoughts of the age, and bids fair to secure for him a rank as an inventor with the Fultons, Whitneys and Arkwrights.

To those conversant with railway traffic, the difficulty of procuring sufficient adhesion of the Locomotive to the rail, to overcome ascents, is well known. This practically confines the railroad to a certain grade, say 70 or 80 feet per mile, and, as a consequence, to a certain route where that grade may be obtained, which is often a very circuitous one. And even this degree of elevation cannot be obtained without using Locomotives of enormous weight, made so, not for the sake of strength or power, but solely for the purpose of procuring that degree of adhesion to the rail, without which traction up hill cannot be accomplished. Dr. Wright purposes to effect this adhesion, by simply, at will, as the occasion may demand, converting, by means of galvanism, the periphery of the driving wheel into a powerful magnet. Its application is very simple, and it is calculated that it will give each wheel an adhesive force of 2000 lbs. additional to what it has from its weight. And as this adhesion is effected without any addition of weight, it follows, of course, that a given force applied in propulsion, will be more efficient, as there will be less weight to be moved, and the tendency of having weight, to run down hill instead of up, will not have, in so great a degree, to be overcome by mere force of steam.

It is possible that this invention may not work well in practice, though D. Wright is very confident of success, and has secured a patent. But at all events, it is a very bright thought, and deserves to succeed. If it does, it will occasion a revolution in railroads and locomotives. The former will be straightened, and thus rendered shorter; and the latter made lighter. Routes hitherto deemed impracticable, will be traversed, and greater speed obtained with less risk of running off the track. We are well pleased that so important an inventionhas originated in our own city.

A Polk Elector charged with Stealing Geese.—The Oswego Advertiser gives but a scurvy account of a Mr Potts of those parts, who was one of the Presidential Electors last fall. It seems that one Mr. Fish had accused Potts of *stealing geese*, for which scandalous libel on locofocoism in the person of one of its magnates, the injured functionary brought his suit for damages, and Fish interposed a plea of justification on the ground of the truth of the words spoken. The case came on for trial on Wednesday of last week, and after the plaintiff had rested and after an unsuccessful motion on the part of the defendent for a nonsuit, he proceeded to sustain his plea of justification: the cause was summed up by counsel and submitted to the jury under a charge from the Judge, when Master Potts preferred submitting to a nonsuit in that late stage of the proceeding rather than risk the rendition of the verdict! There was a predicament for a Polk Elector, sure enough! We don't know exactly how a man looks after stealing geese, but most men in Pott's place would have looked very much as they say a sheep-stealer does when he is caught with another man's mutton on his back. He must feel fishy all the rest of his days, if he is a gentleman ot those refined feelings that ought to belong to a man so recently a member of the Electoral College of the great State of New York; but he may comfort himself, however, in the reflection that he is not the only man who feels pretty much in the same way since he voted for Polk.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Lynch Law.—A late number of the Pensacola Gazette gives an account of the apprehension of a man of the name of Avant and one of his confederates named Powers, near Apalichicola.—They were subsequently taken to Marianna, in Jackson county, where they were hanged on Friday, the 20th ult., without the form of a trial, and notice was at the same time given to four gentlemen of the blackleg order, that if they were found in the place after the lapse of ten hours, they should share the same fate.

It is stated that Avant was a monster in human form, and his life, for a series of years, had been marked by crimes of the deepest dye. He went to Pensacola some years ago, a fugitive from justice from the State of Alabama, where he had murdered the Sheriff. He had not been long in Florida before he attempted the assassination of a citizen, and being obliged to fly, proceeded to Marianna, where he was concerned in the murder of another officer. He then fled to the swamps contiguous to that town, where, up to the time of his apprehension, and at the head of a band of outlaws, he perpetrated murder and robbery upon all who fell in his way. To such length, says the Gazette, had his audacity been carried, it was considered dangerous to travel through that part of the State.

Illinois Canal.—Messrs. Leavitt, Swift and Fry, the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal, have been for some time engaged in the business of their appointment, at Chicago.—They have assigned Capt Swift to the control of the engineer department; Col. Fry is to have the general superintendence of the canal as it progresses; and Mr. Leavitt manages the financial department. Robert Stuart of Detroit, is appointed secretary of the Board. The trustees are proceeding with much circumspection. For a time there was great apprehension of a further delay in the prosecution of the work in consequence of the failure of the Illinois subscribers to the loan—principally old contractors—to pay their first instalment, amounting to about $62,000. The difficulty was finally obviated by some of the citizens of Chicago coming forward and advancing the amount. The work will, therefore, go on! All that portion of the canal on which the old contractors claim a pre-emption, will be commenced immediately; and as the balance of the work must be advertised six weeks before it can be let, operations will be delayed upon it till August, or the 1st of September.

From the Bluffs.—The last St Josephs Gazette says: We learn from a gentleman who left the Council Bluffs a week since, that the Potawatamies were to hold a council at that place on Monday last, to consider the proposition of the United States, to purchase their territory and remove them south of the Missouri river. The commissioners were there and Major Harvey, waiting the decision of the Indians. The impression prevailed that no purchase could be effected; the traders and half-breeds are in favor, but the Indians, generally, are opposed to selling at any price.

Bank Matters.—The Bank of Wooster has been made one of the Government Depositories.

The Cleveland City Bank has commenced issuing notes.

A Cottage Scene.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a cradle at a cottage door
Where the fair mother, with her cheerful wheel,
Carolled so sweet a song, that the young bird
Which, timid, near the threshold sought for seed,
Paused on his lifted foot, and raised his head
As it to listen. The rejoicing bees
Nestled in throngs amid the woodbine cups
That o'er the lattice clustered. A clear stream
Came leaping from its sylvan height, and poured
Music among the pebbles; and the winds,
Which gently 'mid the vernal branches played
Their idle freaks, brought showering blossoms down
Sprinkling earth with sweetness. Sad I came
From weary commerce with the heartless world;
But, when I felt upon my withered cheek
My mother Nature's breath, and heard the tramp
Of those gay insects at their honeyed toil,
Shining like winged jewelry, and drank
The healthful odour of the flowering trees
And bright-eyed violets—but most of all,
When I beheld mild slumbering innocence,
And on that young maternal brow the smile
Of those affections which do purify
And renovate the soul—I turned me back
In gladness, and with added strength to run
My weary race, lifting a thankful prayer
To him who showed me some bright tint of heaven
Here on earth, that I might safer walk,
And firmer combat sin, and surer rise
From earth to heaven.

Canadian Family—Horrible Chase.—The Ladies' National Magazine, edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, contains, in the July number, a thrilling picture of a family, a mother and her children, being chased by wolves. The story told is as follows:

A few years ago, toward the close of a winter's day, a mother and her children were travelling in Canada behind a one-horse sledge. Suddenly, from a forest, by which they were passing, issued a gang of wolves. It was a terrible moment when the mother first beheld these ravenous animals in full pursuit behind her; but she knew the only hope was in the superior swiftness of her horse, and so she retained sufficient presence of mind to urge him forward at the top of his speed. The noble animal seemed aware of his danger; he snorted fiercely on hearing the howl of the wolves, and dashed ahead at a frightful pace. On came the hungry animals, and fast fled the affrighted horse. Miles were soon past over, but miles of trackless waste yet remained before the travellers would reach the first village. Meantime the wolves gained on the fugitives. The mother clasped her babes closer to her bosom, as the howling animals came up and running almost at the side of the sledge, threatened every moment to drag her and her little ones down. But the terrified horse now seemed to gain supernatural speed, and on he dashed with increased velocity, snorting with affright. For a while the wolves were left in the rear; but his speed soon slackened, and again they gained on the sledge. The horrible idea now occurred to the mother of throwing over one of her children, and thus staying awhile the pursuit, for she had heard of such an alternative having once been resorted to. But she shrank from the temptation with a shudder. She urged on the horse again; and once more he sprang ahead and increased the distance between her and the wolves. Thus, for another hour, she continued the prey of alternate despair and hope. Now she seemed in the very jaws of death, now an almost preternatural exertion of speed on the part of the horse gave her a momentary respite. At length the village was in sight. But horrible to relate, at this moment she heard a crack as if the sledge had given way. The runner had broke; she surrendered herself to despair. Through the fast gathering night she caught a view of a farm house on the outskirts of the village. To die thus in sight of safety was terrible. She looked agonisingly on the faces of her children, who were now sobbing piteously; she strained them to her bosom; she shut her eyes on the scene that was to follow. But, strange to say, the sledge still held together, and the horse, recognising his home, dashed forward at a pace that left the wolves far behind. She looked up once more; they were now close to the village. The inhabitants, by this time, had become alarmed; but the wolves kept up their pursuit to the very gate of the farm-house, and yielded their expected prey slowly and sullenly. The sledge, on examination, was found to be so much injured that it would inevitably have broken down before another mile. An escape like this surpasses anything in fiction.

We find the following in the "N. Y. Courier," and we commend it to the attention of the thinking public, who must now begin to see and feel the necessity of respecting and inculcating its truth:

The Divine Sanction of Human Government.—Bishop Doane delivered the annual oration on the 4th inst. before the Society of Cincinnati, of New Jerssy and Trenton. The Cincinnati never publish, and therefore we shall not probably see this address in print, which we the more regret, as we hear it warmly commended.

Its main subject was one which seems latterly to have forced itself upon the minds, and to have found utterance from the lives or pens of some of our most thinking and considerate men in various parts of the country, viz:—the connection between Government and God.

We have gone on reflecting so much and so often in this country, that *all* power is in and from the people—and that the will of the majority is the infallible rule and measure, not only of authority, but of right—that too many have lost sight of the more ancient fundamental truth, old as the creation and to last while it lasts—that man, with all that he inherits, or devises, or compasses, is but a creature, the instrument of an Omnipotent Lawgiver and Judge; and that however, "dressed in a little brief authority," he may "sometimes fret and strut his hour on the stage," —there is One mightier than he who "shapes his ends."

It is probably from the manifestations, frequent and formidable now a days, of the irresponsible spirit and irresponsible acts produced by the most mischievous dogma of the uncontrolled and uncontrollable supremacies of popular majorities—of the practical adoption of that most false of axioms, as too often understood and applied, that the voice of the people is the voice of God—that thinking men have found it necessary to recur to and recall the absolete truth—that government must derive its sanction from Heaven—and that man is but an agent of an all wise, all good and all powerful Principal.

To Professor Taylor Lewis, of the University, belongs the credit of having first in recent days and with great force put forth this truly sound and conservative doctrine, in an address, delivered some year or two ago, on the true idea of a State. He then invoked the testimony of his favorite Plato to witness what higher authority, that of revelation, confirms—that the rulers and the ruled, are alike held to act in obedience to the will of God, and that Government is something higher and holier, than a mere human contrivance for merely temporary ends.

Within a few weeks, Mr. Barnard of Albany, in an address before the University in this city—Mr. Choate of Mass., in an address at a celebration of the *Dane* law school at Cambridge, and Bishop Doane at Trenton, have enforced, each in his own admirable manner, the same general and wholesome truths—truths upon the observance of which we can alone hope to perpetuate Freedom with Knowledge and Religion—the only Freedom worth possessing or worth preserving.

The demoralizing tendencies of what calls itself "democracy," in creating the ruffians of the land, and the convicts of prisons into salaried clubs, and then rewarding them with valuable offices, arise from the neglect of this great truth, that for government we must look *up* to God, and not look *down* to the lowest and basest parts of society.

Horrid Murder.—The St. Louis Reporter, of the 7th inst. has the following:

By the War Eagle, arrived yesterday from St. Peters, we learn that about 1, P. M., of the 4th inst., five persons entered the house of Col. Geo. Davenport, on Rock Island, during the absence of his family, and shot him through the thigh, mortally wounding him, and then dragged him through the house, until he told them where his money was, which they took, with his watch. They then tied him fast to an easy chair, and left, and had not been seen when the War Eagle passed down on Saturday morning. They obtained about $600 in Missouri paper. One of the persons was known to Col. Davenport by the name of Budd, and had been prowling about Rock Island with the others for four or five weeks. The Colonel lived until 9, P. M., on Friday night, when he expired, after having given full particulars of the robbery and murder.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 16, 1845

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

In another column we publish letters from the Committee sent from this city to Baltimore, to be present at the meeting of the Stockholders last Saturday. That meeting has resulted, as we announced yesterday, in the unanimous rejection of the law of Virginia, terminating the road at Wheeling. It will be seen, by the letter of Mr. Craig, that our Committee were active in the duties of their mission, and no doubt produced a favorable impression.

The question of the terminus of the Baltimore road, is, therefore, left for future decision, but is now narrowed down to Pittsburgh and some point on the Ohio below Wheeling, most probably Parkersburgh. Wheeling is now out of the question, unless Pennsylvania gives the right of way to that place, which she will hardly do, while she is so jealous of her own western city. The prospect of the road coming to Pittsburgh, is now brighter than at any former day, if Pennsylvania can at all be induced to pursue that enlightened policy which so well becomes so great a State. We have firm faith that the road will go to the Ohio river, and Pennsylvania will show herself greatly lacking in wisdom, if she permits Virginia to bear off this splendid prize.

Philadelphia, as well as the whole state, is interested in this improvement. It is an anxious desire with our Philadelphia friends to have a continuous railway to Pittsburgh. Let them, then, cordially give the Baltimore Company the right of way on liberal principles, and that Company will build from 90 to 150 miles of their Rail road for them! Is not this worth consideration? The Baltimore company, we understand, does not object to the cir road being tapped, and it is well known that the route this road will take, in coming to Pittsburgh, down the valley of the Youghiogheny, will be the very best route for a Railroad to Philadelphia. Thus our Philadelphia friends will find a road made to their hands, for a longer or shorter distance, depending on the point at which they shall tap it.

Furthermore, they can have their connection made and ready for use by the time the Baltimore road is finished, and thus secures, at the same moment with Baltimore, a continuous Railroad to Pittsburgh.

The subject of granting the right of way to the Baltimore road, through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, should now be freely and frankly discussed, so that when the Legislature meets, it may not be said that it is a *new* subject. We hope our cotemporaries in the interior of the state will enter upon it in an enlightened and liberal spirit, and we doubt not the result will be lauspicious to the state and to the road.

☞ The Morning Post keeps up a constant fire upon the Antimasonic and Whig candidates for the Legislature, on the ground of the pretended great love of that paper for the Railroad. It has all at once become very zealous in this cause, and would, we suppose, wish folks to believe it very disinterested. But it may not be amiss to ask, why this zeal was not manifested on former occasions when it was more required! No longer ago than the session before the last, when the Locofocos had Alex. Brackenridge, Mr. Sturgeon and Mr. Anderegg in the House from this county, our Board of Trade respectfully memorialized the Legislature to grant the right of way to this very Railroad. Mr. Tustin, a genuine Democrat, and chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, made a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, couched in the most bitter and insulting language, in which he expressed his surprise that any Pennsylvanian should ask any thing so derogatory to Pennsylvania interests, and much other such like nonsense. Where was the Post then, that it did not rebuke its Democratic friend? Where was Mr. Alex. Brackenridge, and his Locofoco colleagues from this county, that they did not defend the interests of Pittsburgh, and oppose the passage of this report through the Democratic House!

The Post now can see no salvation for the Railroad, forsooth, unless Locofocos are sent to the Legislature from this Whig county, and yet the Locofoco members sent from this county not two years ago, suffered our citizens to be insulted without a word, that we heard of, in their defence, when petitioning for this very road.

But it is altogether a political *ruse* of the editors of the Post, to make this Railroad matter a political hobby, and they show that they are not true friends of the road by taking this plan of insuring its defeat. They show that they have far more at heart the overthrow of the Whig party in this county, than the success of the Railroad.

Their attacks upon Mr. Bigham and Mr. Hilands are not deserving of reply. The friends of the Railroad in this section know and appreciate their efficient exertions in behalf of that object; and as to Mr. McCurdy he has pronounced the insinuations of the Post respecting him untrue, and has shown that even his *interests*, as the Post seems to understand no other motives, are in consonance with the Railroad.

But there is the Hon. H. M. Brackenridge, whom the Post thinks must necessarily be opposed to the road, because he lives on the canal!—This is a most sage idea!—Has the Post thought where this argument will lead! Has it considered that it is, in this way, putting arguments into the hands of the enemies of the road, to be used with terrible effect next winter! Is this the Post's defence of the road! If Mr. Brackenridge, because he lives on the canal, must *necessarily* be opposed to the road, must it not follow that every person who lives on the canal must also *necessarily* be opposed, as well as all interested in our great Main Line!

We understand that Mr. Brackenridge is warmly favorable to the road, and he shows his good sense and friendship for the canal by being so, for no true friend of the canal will risk the danger of injury to the Main Line, by the Baltimore road going to Parkersburgh, if he can help it,—and so far from inferring that Mr. Brackenridge must necessarily be opposed to the road, because he lives on the canal, the very opposite would be the more likely inference. But Mr. B. does not need our defence, and he will probably answer the Post for himself. That he did not do so when he answered Mr. Kerns, is because that astute gentleman had not discovered that a residence on the canal necessarily contracted a man's views so much that he could support no other improvement. He left that discovery to the inventive genius of the editors of the Post.

Improvement in Cotton Machinery.

We called, yesterday, at the Cotton Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, & Co. in Allegheny, to witness a new improvement in spinning, by Mr. John Blackstock. It consists in an increased speed in spinning—two thousand revolutions of the spindle being gained on the ordinary improved mode. The manner in which this is done is very simple, and the machine works very smooth and true, with no more liability, if so much, to breakage, than ordinary. The improvement will shortly be patented, when a machine will be put up in the factory. This power of spinning one-fourth more than ordinary, at the same expense, must add much to the profits of cotton manufacturers.

The new Post Office Law—Remuneration of Postmasters.—The Union of Thursday publishes the opinion of the Attorney General on the question submitted to him by the Postmaster General, whether there is any provision in the new Post Office law which authorizes him to supply the apprehended deficiency in the remuneration of postmasters? The opinion of the Attorney General, is favorable, and the Postmaster General, acting upon the opinion of the Attorney General, has ordered that the deputy Postmasters be paid, the ensuing year, the same compensation which they received last year.

FROM TEXAS.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Captain Foster, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst., from Galveston. The news she brought, had, in a great measure, been anticipated by the arrival of the steamer Princeton, and sloop Cutter.

Capt. Foster was the bearer of despatches from Major Donelson to the U. S. Government. He arrived in season to avail himself of the mail which left New Orleans on the morning of the 4th for Washington.

The most sad intelligence received by the Woodbury, is the death of Col. Marshall, of Nashville, Tenn. He was the bearer of the despatches brought over by Capt. Foster, for our Government. He reached Galveston from Washington, Texas, on the 20th ult. From extreme exposure on his journey, he sickened; and although he had every medical aid; which could be put in requisition, he expired on the 29th ult. His disease was congestive fever.

A Genesee brig, in coming over the Galveston bar recently, knocked off her rudder and sprung a leak. She was consequently wrecked in the bay. She was then sold with all her materials, and they were towing her to the city when the Woodbury sailed.

THE TEXAS INIQUITY.

From the New York Gazette.

The Annexation of Texas is to be marked in its conclusion, as in its commencement, and its progress with contempt of the Constitution of the United States—of the decencies of international intercourse—of the feelings and convictions of large portions of the people of the United States—and of the eternal principles of Liberty.

We speak warmly, because we feel warmly in this matter—which, as one far above and beyond party interests or bonds, falls within the legitimate range of our paper, which eschewing and avoiding mere partizan questions, is quite at liberty to discuss and pronounce upon such a great national question, as Annexation.—Indeed, we should fall short of the high vocation of an independent journalist, we did not speak so in this matter.

It is now invested with great interest by the disclosures made in the correspondence now in the course of publication in the Union—between Mr. Donelson, the Charge d'Affairs of the U. S. and the Texian Government. This correspondence is altogether too long for our modest dimensions—nor would its details at all compensate for the space they would occupy. The main results may, however, be thus stated:—Mr. Donelson opens the correspondence by apprizing the Texian Government of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions by the American Congress, and that the President had selected the first, or House resolutions (which, it will be remembered, avoid the necessity of a resort to a treaty-making power) as those on which he would proceed. Mr. D. then seeks to cajole Texas into the acceptance of the terms proposed by these resolutions—terms which he admits to be hard, but which he says Texas should rely upon "the magnanimity of the people and representatives of the U. S." to correct hereafter, and "to grant all she can reasonably desire to place her on the most favorable footing with other members of the Union.

Mr. Allen in behalf of Texas replies that President Jones will immediately call Congress to deliberate on the proposals, but meanwhile he would be glad to know whether the United States stand ready with troops and ships to defend Texas against Mexican hostilities. Mr. Donelson loses no time in expressing his undoubting opinion, "that requisite instructions will be immediately signed by the President of the United States for the security of the western frontier of Texas against any threatened invasion from Mexico!" At a later date, June 11th, having received specific instructions, Mr. D. says, that "in answer to the application for troops of the United States on the frontier of Texas" he is "authorized to say, that as soon as the existing Government and the Convention of Texas shall have accepted the terms of annexation, the President of the United States will conceive it to be both his right and his duty to employ the army in defending the State against the attack of any foreign power." He adds the positive assurance, "that a force consisting of 3,000 men, placed upon the border adjacent to Texas, will be prepared to act without a moment's delay, within the territory of Texas as circumstances may require."

A subsequent letter of 13th June, from Mr. Donelson, earnestly dissuades the Texian government from looking at the Benton alternative of the Annexation Resolutions, but to confine their view to the House propositions, and to accept these *sans phrase*, unconditionally, and at once —as any conditional assent might "*re-open*" the discussion to the U. S. and "subject all to the delay which it would be in the power of those opposed to annexation to create! !

This letter then suggests a circuitous mode in which the U. S. shall eventually be made to pay the debt of Texas, although in the same letter it is admitted that "a large portion of the American Congress" considered a direct assumption of that debt a violation of the Constitution!

Thus wheedled with flatteries and lured by promises, it is not wonderful that the Texian Congress staged not to look before they leaped—but that they plunged headlong into Annexation. But for us—for Americans—for lovers and respecters of the Constitution—for us it is to ask ourselves whether after such exhibitions and revelations, there can be any efficacy left in the Constitution, any real limitation of authority, any American self-respect!

We leave these questions to be considered and answered by our readers.

Summer Complaint.—This being the season for the ravages of the summer complaint among the juveniles, a correspondent encloses us the following recipe which, by the way originally appeared in the columns of the Sun more than two years since, and has been republished more than once since:—

"Take ½ of a teaspoonful of powdered rhubarb, one ditto of magnesia, and one of ground cinnamon, put the whole in a cup, pour it full of boiling water, cover it and let stand until cooled; pour the liquid off and add three teaspoonfuls of good French brandy; sweeten it with loaf sugar, keep it in a bottle and use when necessary."

As to this recipe being a remedy for the summer complaint after it has fairly fastened its fangs on a child, we know from personal observation that it is not, though as a preventative it has been used in hundreds of cases without once failing, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it may be considered the more valuable. If freely used, say a teaspoonful every hour for a child over two years of age, or one teaspoonful in two hours if under the age of two years, on the first symptoms of disordered bowels, it may be considered almost an infallible preventative. As to the brandy and cinnamon, it will be found equally, and perhaps more effective, without either; though when bottled, and kept for future use the brandy should be used to prevent its fermenting. If well sweetened with loaf sugar children are generally fond of it.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Bigham, for the interesting account of the Memphis Convention which follows. Our committee from this city must have made a very favorable impression, as they have been appointed Chairmen of important committees. We have no doubt that this Convention, and the one in November, will be attended with happy results, both to our city and the great valley.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION—ITS OBJECTS AND ITS DOINGS.

The Southwestern Convention, called to urge upon Congress liberal appropriations to those national measures peculiarly important to the welfare of the Mississippi Valley, met at Memphis Tennessee, on the 4th of July, and continued in session until late in the night of the 5th of July. This Convention had been first suggested to promote the interests of the Southwestern Cotton growing States. The plan had been changed so as to include the general interests of the Mississippi Valley. The Convention, on meeting, found that to some considerable extent the impression had prevailed that its objects were local, and that the representation was not so general as to ensure the united action of the members of Congress from the Mississippi Valley.

On the members of the Convention comparing opinions, there was found to be a remarkable unanimity of sentiment on all the subjects likely to occupy the attention of the Convention. The only question was how we could most effectually secure the action of Congress on all subjects likely to affect Western interests.

Delegates were in attendance from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania. The important States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Louisiana, containing the commercial cities of New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, were not represented, owing, as many of the members believed, to the impression prevailing that the objects of the convention were local, not general. After full discussion it was determined to receive and discuss any and all the measures introduced by any members of the Convention; and then to refer the same to a committee to report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held at the same place, on the 12th day of November next—to which all the other Western and South western States should also be specially invited to send delegates. Perhaps no better mode can be adopted to exhibit the leading objects of this Convention, than to give, so far as memory will serve, a list of the subjects on which Committees were appointed.

1. On the Military and Naval resources of the Mississippi Valley, and its ability to create and sustain a Steam Military Marine. This committee consists of Sam. W. Black and R. M. Riddle of Pittsburgh, and some others, not now recollected.

2. On the improvement of the Ohio river; and on the subject of a Free Canal at the falls of Ohio. This Committee consists of T. J. Bigham, and Josiah King, of Pittsburgh; Jas. Hall, of Cincinnati; Chas. M. Strader, of Louisville and Mr. Paxen of New Albany.

3. On the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

4. On a Western National Armory.

5. On a National Ship Canal, to connect the Mississippi and the Northern Lakes.

6. On Mail Routes on the Western rivers.

7. On a Military Road through the Public Lands in the South West.

8. On reclaiming the submerged grounds along the margins of the Western rivers.

9. On the over-production of Cotton in the planting states.

10. On the establishment of Manufactures at the south-west.

11. On the completion of the Railroad from Charleston to Memphis.

It will be perceived that the most of the subjects introduced, are of general interest, and highly important to the welfare of the Mississippi Valley. Some of them are of local interest only to particular sections.

I was especially pleased to find that the southern members are giving up their straight laced constitutional constructions, and are willing to give an active support to appropriations for all national purposes. Nearly all the members of the Memphis Convention evinced much anxiety that they should have manufacturing establishments located in the South—especially for the manufacture of their great staple, Cotton. If the gentlemen whom we met at Memphis are at all a full representation of public sentiment in the south-west, that section of the country will, in a very short time, be as staunch supporters of a revenue tariff on so liberal a scale of expenditures, as to come up to the full standard of the protective tariff of our Pittsburgh friends.

The best spirit imaginable prevailed in the convention. The entire south west will probably support all these measures for the improvement of the West, and the expenditure by the General Government of money for the construction of vessels and the manufacture of arms, in which the City of Pittsburgh and her hardy mechanics are interested. One of the Delegates.

July 15, 1845.

Baltimore, Saturday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Wm. Larimer Jr.

Dear Sir:—We arrived here at half past five on Thursday afternoon, a good deal oppressed with the excessively hot weather; so much so as to feel unfit to enter upon our duties that evening.—Yesterday morning, however, we were busy. We called first on the Wheeling delegates and found them much discouraged. We afterwards called at the office of the Company, where we were just in time to have a long conversation with Mr. McLane, who went in the afternoon to Washington to prepare for his departure to England on the 16th. We found him quite decided against acceptance; so also were all the Directors with whom we conversed. In the course of our conversations we spoke of a difficulty which we felt in the mode of addressing the stockholders, and in the afternoon Judge Harlan and Mr. Hoffman called upon us to state that the Wheeling delegates had handed a memorial to the President with a request that he would lay it before the stockholders at their meeting, and suggested that we should pursue the same course. Late that evening and early this morning the memorial was prepared and copied in great haste and placed before the stockholders.

The stockholders met at 10 this morning and after hearing the report of the Engineers, a paper from Mr. McLane, and our memorials from Pittsburgh and Whealing a resolution was passed *unanimously* rejecting the Virginia law.

So that, *that* agony is now over and our citizens have once more the hope of securing the road, provided they at once rouse up and set to work in earnest.

So far as we can see there is a most favorable disposition here towards Pittsburgh.

Yours Respectfully,

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Baltimore, July 12th, 1845.

D. N. White, Esq.,

Dear Sir—The meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, has just adjourned, after having rejected the Virginia law by a unanimous vote. Communications were read, from Mr. McClane, Mr. Latrobe and delegations from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, after which, John P. Kennedy, Esq., offered a preamble and resolutions, taking exception to the law in detail, and rejecting it in strong, but respectful terms. These resolutions were adopted unanimously and in mass. The feeling here, is strong against Wheeling. Sentiment is divided between Pittsburgh and Parkersburg. We have many warm and zealous friends, and, indeed, Pittsburgh is looked upon with more or less favor by every one. I have no doubt, but a favorable law from Pennsylvania, would secure us the terminus.

I presume the proceedings will be published in this evening's Patriot, if they are, I shall send you a copy.

Yours truly,

GEO. DARSIE.

☞ A fire occurred a few days since in Providence, R. I, Loss between ten and twenty thousand dollars. The Washington Hotel; a stable and several other buildings were much injured and burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

"The Light of Other Days."

The light of other days is faded,
And all their glories past,
For grief with heavy wing hath shaded
The hopes too bright to last;
The world, which morning's mantle clouded,
Shines forth with purer rays,
But the heart ne'er ice'd, in sorrow shrouded,
The light of other days.

The leaf, which autumn's tempests wither,
The birds, which there take wing,
Where winter's winds are past, come hither
To welcome back the spring;
The very ivy on the ruin
In gloom full life displays,
But the heart alone sees no renewing
The light of other days.

"He was my Husband, and he loved me."—Some years ago a Spaniard was arrested in Havanna, charged with the horrible crime of assassination. He was known to be a depraved and desperate individual, who had been engaged in piracy, and was suspected of other heinous crimes. The evidence against him was conclusive—no voice was heard in his favor—no mitigating circumstances were adduced. He was condemned to the punishment of the garotte—and the execution took place at the allotted time, without the walls of the city, at the place appointed for the capital punishment of malefactors.

The instrument of execution, an iron collar, which, by turning a screw, produced instant strangulation, was applied amid the execrations of the thro

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 17, 1845.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Creole, which arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., the journals of that city have received files of Mexican papers to the 18th June, and from Vera Cruz to the 15th:

The Mexican editors begin to believe that Texas will reject their overtures, and in that event, are inveighling against the government for reducing people to the shame of offering terms to a revolted province, and of seeing those terms haughtily refused.

A French vessel of war had arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence of the rejection by the Texan Congress of the treaty for the acknowledgement by Mexico of Texan independence. This added fuel to the war feeling.

Gen. Rangel, the chief conspirator in the affair of the 7th, in Mexico, has been condemned, by the court martial to ten years' imprisonment

The sentence has passed to the supreme court martial, and it is thought that the sentence will be changed to that of death.

Gen. Tornel has been sent to the army on the frontiers of Texas.

Ex-President Bustamente arrived in the last packet from England, offering his long sword to the government in defence of Mexico's rights against the United States. It is thought he will be ordered to the command-in-chief of the army for Texas.

An order had been given by the Mexican Government for the better security of their steamships that they be taken into the river Alvarado, out of reach of an enemy.

The insult offered the French Minister and suite, still form the subject of recrimination in no subdued tone between the Courier Francais and the Siglo XIX. The former asserts the French Minister narrowly escaped assassination through the energy and bravery of his Secretary, whilst the Siglo deprecates the discussion of the subject, as tending to inflame the minds of the populace, and probably cause greater evils to follow.

On the reception of the proclamation issued by President Jones, calling a convention to decide on the question of annexation, the President Herara, published a proclamation, authorising the enlistment of troops for the purpose of sustaining the honor of Mexico.

The yellow fever was prevailing to a very aggravated extent at Vera Cruz,

Mr. John Cumminger, bearer of despatches to the United States Government, came passenger in the Creole.

VERA CRUZ LETTER, June 22.

The U. S. schooner Onkahie arrived here on the 19th inst. and left again on the 20th, but I have not heard that she brought any news. The U. S. squadron left here some seven or eight days ago for Pensacola.

Don Manuel Rincon, General of Division and Constitutional Governor of the Department of Mexico, has published the following proclamation:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me the following decree:

Jose Joaquin de Herrera, General of Division and President ad interim of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof,

Be it known: That the General Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned, the following:

The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, considering:

That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree, which its executive has sanctioned, resolved to incorporate the Territory of Texas with the American Union;

That this manner of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations;

That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been in insidious preparation for a long time; at the same time that the most cordial friendship was proclaimed, and that, on the part of this Republic, the existing treaties between it and those States were respected scrupulously and legally:

That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence:

That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in nowise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce, upon that department

That the United States, having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation;

And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last, said annexation:

IT IS DECREED:

1st. The Mexican Nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realized by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President of the United States of the North.

2nd. In consequence, the Government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the Government, according to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of "*Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws*,"

MIGUEL ARTISTAN,
President of the Deputies.
FARNCISCO CALDERN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, and ordered to be printed and published. JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

A. D. LUIS G. CUEVAS.
Palace of the National Government,
City of Mexico, June 4, 1845,

☞Capt. Jonathan Walker, of Harwich, Mass. the history of whose imprisonment at Pensacola, for aiding in the escape of slaves is well known to our readers, arrived in the city yesterday in the brig Lowder. He was liberated from prison on the 16th of June, after a confinement of 11 months. He was also punished by sitting in the pillory and being branded in the right hand with the letters S. S. (slave stealer.) He was tried and found guilty on seven indictments, and fined $165. The whole amount of fine and costs which he has paid is about $700. He freely admits that he attempted to carry seven slaves, *at their request*, from Pensacola to Nassau. The voyage was undertaken in an open boat and they had been fourteen days at sea when they were taken up near Cape Florida by a wrecker from Key West! Capt. Walker states that John M. Blunt, the lawyer sent to Pensacola to defend him, turned out a miserable swindler, pocketing about $700 without even appearing in his behalf, although he was within a few miles of the place while the trial was going on.

Capt. Walker sustains a high character for integrity and piety among those who know him in Massachusetts, and has a wife and eight children from whom he has been separate now nearly two years, during which time they have felt the deepest anxiety for his fate. The brand on his right hand he styles the coat of arms of the United States! If the slaves had been white and Capt. Walker had endangered his life in taking them away from the Arabs, the brand would have been deemed a mark of honor in every part of the country, and Congress would have hastened to testify the respect and gratitude of the nation for his services. But the slaves were black and held in bondage under the authority of U. S. law, and we suppose there can be no doubt that he was a rogue! Hail Columbia!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KIDNAPPING.—An attempt was made to kidnap a colored woman, who lives near the Post Office, early yesterday morning, by three or four persons, who rode up in a carriage. The cries of the woman, and the alarm spread by her husband, soon attracted a crowd to the spot, and the would-be woman-stealers sloped in a hurry, without accomplishing their nefarious object.

From the Baltimore American.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company assembled at their office in general meeting, for the special purpose of considering the Act passed at the last session of the Virginia Legislature, granting the Company the right of way to the city of Wheeling, on the Ohio river. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest, and there was consequently a full representation of the stock. The Hon. JOHN NELSON was called to the Chair, and JOSHUA I. ATKINSON, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The first business in order was the reading of the Act of Virginia, which was duly performed by the Secretary. On motion it was then ordered that the several communications in the hands of the Chairman, designed to be laid before the meeting, be read.

The first of these was a paper under date of 9th instant, addressed by the Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, President of the Railroad Company, to the Stockholders, in general meeting, in which an able, luminous and masterly exposition of the provisions of the Act of Virginia was made, and various facts and arguments adduced to show that it ought to be promptly and unqualifiedly rejected.

The next paper read to the meeting was a Report from B. H. LATROBE, Esq. Chief Engineer, in which the objectionable, onerous and impracticable requirements of the Act were taken up *seriatim*, and explained with great clearness and force. An interesting comparison was also presented of the distance, cost, &c. of some five or six different routes to as many points on the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Parkersburgh, inclusive, showing that which was the least eligible.

The Secretary next proceeded to read a communication made on behalf of the City of Wheeling by the Committee of five of its citizens who had been appointed to represent it on this occasion. This paper urged the acceptance of the Act, or, at all events, a postponement of any adverse decision by the Stockholders of the present time.

The fourth paper read by the Secretary was a communication from a delegation representing the city of Pittsburgh. In the course of the views urged by this delegation, the sanguine hope was expressed that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania would pass an acceptable Act authorising the extension of the road to Pittsburgh.

The Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY then rose, and after some brief remarks, in which he said that the papers which had been just read had placed the subject in so clear a light before the meeting as to render unnecessary any observation from himself—he offered the following preamble and resolutions:

When the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, the purpose avowed in the Act of Incorporation was to construct the road "from the city of Baltimore to some suitable point on the Ohio River." This Act of Incorporation was confirmed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 8th of March, 1827, with the proviso that the said road "shall not strike the Ohio at a point lower than the mouth of the Little Kenhawa." The Act, in both States, limited the time for completing the road to ten years after its commencement. This term expired in the year 1839.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania granted permission to the Company, in 1828, to construct the road through the territory of that State, annexing, as a condition, that a Branch should be extended to Pittsburgh. This grant was limited to fifteen years and expired in 1843.

In the year 1838, the Company having made the road no further that Harper's Ferry, applied to the Legislature of Virginia for an extension of the time to complete it, and for certain privileges in regard to its location and construction on the Virginia side of the Potomac to a point near to Cumberland. The city of Wheeling had, in the meantime, offered to subscribe $1,000,000 upon the condition that the road should terminate on the Ohio River at that point. The Legislature of Virginia, in accordance with this application, passed the Act of April 2, 1838, whereby a subscription of $1,058,420, (being two fifths of the estimated cost of the road within the State between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland), was made to the Company upon terms therein mentioned; amongst which were the previous subscription and actual payment of one million of dollars by the city of Wheeling and the inhabitants of the county of Ohio, and the termination of the road at the city of Wheeling. By this Act the Company were allowed until the fourth of July, 1843, to complete their work. In the previous year, 1837, the Legislature of the same State had authorized the subscription of $302,100 to the Company; that subscription being the estimated two fifths of the cost of constructing the road from the western line of Pennsylvania to Wheeling; and this sum was only to be paid when the road should be completed from Cumberland through Pennsylvania to the Virginia line, (the western line of Pennsylvania), and when the Board of Public Works of Virginia should be satisfied that the road would be completed to its Western termination in that State."

In anticipation of the expiration of the privilege granted by Pensaylvania which was to terminate in 1843, the Company applied, in 1839, for an extension of the time. This application resulted in the act of June 20th, of that year, which proposed to extend the time until 1847—an Act, which, from its onerous and embarrassing provisions, the Company were compelled to refuse. It stipulated for the intersection of lateral roads under circumstances with which the Company had not the power to comply. It subjected the Company to sundry regulations of tolls, altogether incompatible with the nature of their business. It required them to introduce the system of private trains, and the establishment of common carriers upon the road, in opposition to the established principles upon which they had always deemed it essential to conduct their operations. It abounded with discriminations of which the obvious and avowed intention was to draw off the trade for which the road was mainly constructed to the city of Philadelphia, by disabling the Company from reducing or increasing their rates of toll, and otherwise frustrating fair competition. In view of these and other objections, the stockholders did not feel themselves justified in accepting the Act.

From this brief allusion to the legislation of Virginia and Pennsylvania on the subject of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, it is apparent:

1. That the original enterprize of the Company contemplated the construction of a Road to the Ohio river, without reference to any ascertained route, or definite point of termination.

2. That the State of Virginia adopted a liberal and comprehensive policy on the subject, setting no other limit upon the termination of the line of the road but that which restrained the Company to the Ohio river above the mouth of the Little Kenhawa.

3. That Pennsylvania seconed and aided this policy.

4. That the route was, after a lapse of some nine or ten years, laid off through Pennsylvania to Wheeling; and that, in consideration of the construction of the road upon this route, the city of Wheeling agreed to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock: that the State of Virginia, partly with the purpose of aiding the views of Wheeling, made two conditional subscriptions amounting to one million three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, being estimated on the cost of two fifths of the road lying in two sections of the State: that is to say, first, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, estimated at one million and fifty eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars; and second, between the western line of Pennsylvania and Wheeling, estimated at three hundred and two thousand one hundred dollars.

5. That by the legislation of Pennsylvania, in refusing to extend the time for completing the work through her territory, except upon severe conditions which the Company could not accede to, the design of conducting the road through that State utterly failed, and with it failed the subscription of the city of Wheeling and the subscriptions of the State of Virginia.

6. That, by the failure of the Pennsylvania route, the Company have also lost the benefit of the extension of the time for constructing the road in Virginia, and that, therefore, there now exists no privilege to construct the road in either of the said States and that although the Company has complied with its engagement to the State of Virginia, so far as to construct a road to the extent of about ninety miles through her territory, at an expense of upwards of three millions, yet they have not been allowed to avail themselves of the subscription of the two fifths ordinarily subscribed by the State to works within its borders, and which it is believed the State was originally willing to subscribe unconditionally to this Company in view of the completion of the road to Cumberland.

When, under the pressure of these circumstances, the Company applied to the State of Virginia to renew the privilege accorded to it by that State in the Original charter of 1827, and have asked permission to extend the road to the Ohio, at the most advantageous point above the mouth of the little Kenhawa, they have found the policy of the State so far changed, as to induce the Legislature to deny them this original privilege, to deprive them of all option as to the most eligible routes, to refuse all subscription to the Company, and to require them, under all the disadvantages incident to the relinquishment of the direct route through Pennsylvania, still to seek Wheeling over a circuitous and almost impracticable line, with great increase of cost, as the only point to which they may be allowed to extend their work. They are required to encounter this difficulty, not only without aid, but under a series of rigorous and ruinous conditions, which could not fail greatly to impede the operations of the road, and lessen its usefulness to the public as well as its value to the State.

Regarding all these considerations, the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, now convened for the purpose of expressing their determination in reference to the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 19th of February last, entitled "An Act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to complete their road through Virginia to the Ohio river, and for other purposes," do hereby resolve,

1. That they deem it to be prejudicial to the interests of the work in which they are engaged, to be precluded from the right to construct the road to such termination on the Ohio river, within the limits originally prescribed by the State of Virginia, as they may find, upon full and due examination, to be most expedient and useful to the great objects of the enterprize they have taken in hand.

2. That the clause in this Act which forbids the Company to construct the road, or any branch thereof, to any point on the Ohio River below the city of Wheeling, is, in effect, a specific designation of the route over a portion of country presenting great impediments to the work, and involving heavy additional expense both in the construction of the road and in the management of it when constructed. That it would take away from the Company the privilege of seeking even the best route to Wheeling; and if the road was completed in conformity with this requirement, it could only be done at such cost as would most injuriously diminish its capability to compete with those improvements of the West which are designed or expected to divert the trade from the city of Baltimore.

3. That there is manifest inequality of compact in that provision of this Act which limits the period for completing the road to ten years, whilst at the same time, it requires that the annuity to be paid to the State of Virginia and to the Stockholders of the Winchester Road, shall be perpetual; the said annuity, being, in fact, only proposed and agreed to in consideration of the grant of a right of way through the State, which grant should in equity be co-extensive with the consideration to be given for it.

4. That there is no authority on the part of this Corporation to stipulate for any permanent reduction of the rates of transportation of passengers on the Washington branch of the road, as required by the second section of the law: That such stipulation would not only be unlawful and nugatory, but would be subject to reprehension from the State of Maryland, by whose consent alone the rates may be permanently reduced; which consent this Company have no reason to believe the State could be induced to give.

5. That this Company could not consistently with its interests enter into a stipulation for the regulation of the tolls, or rates of charge on the main branch of the road between Baltimore and Cumberland, as required by the fifth section of the law.

6. That the requisition of the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the law in regard to facilities to be afforded to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the regulation of tolls in reference thereto are objectionable, as provisions relating to a subject foreign to the purposes of the law, and as stipulations which would have the effect to confer rights in matters that should be more properly treated as questions of convenience and discretion.

7. That the fourteenth section of the law wherein the Legislature reserves to itself the power of thereafter altering, amending or modifying any part of the provisions of the Act," would confer a large and permanent authority upon the State of Virginia to exercise its control over this Company in matters which do not properly pertain to the jurisdiction of the State, and which might be found to be greatly embarrassing to the interests of the road.

8. That for these reasons and others not less conclusive upon the minds of the Company, this meeting does hereby respectfully decline to accept the law of the State of Virginia herein above referred to.

After the resolutions were read, J. H. ALEXANDER, Esq. made a few remarks against their passage and in favor of the postponement of action on the Act.

[It was here stated by a gentleman present that Mr. A. was not a stockholder, which elicited the reply that Mr. A. was there as a representative of the city of Wheeling. Some further conversation ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the city of Wheeling was not on the list of stockholders.]

A motion was now made that the representatives of Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and any other place, be permitted to address the meeting. The motion was adopted—the city of Baltimore voting in the affirmative. The leave thus granted was not, however, availed of by any one present.

Allen R. Davis, Esq., of Montgomery county, Md., (a stockholder, and also one of the State's Representatives in joint stock companies where she is a stockholder) made a motion, as a stockholder, that in consequence of the absence of the State's Representatives this meeting be adjourned until the 21st of July. The motion was negatived by the decided *nay* of all present except the mover.

It was then ordered, that the question on the passage of the preamble and resolutions offered by the Hon. J. P. KENNEDY be taken upon them together and as a whole. The stockholders and representatives of stock then proceeded to vote, according to the number of shares held or represented by them respectively. When the representative of Wheeling presented himself for the purpose of offering to vote, objection was made on the score that Wheeling was not on the list of Stockholders. A resolution was then offered, declaring it as the sense of the meeting that the City of Wheeling was not entitled to vote, and it was adopted.

When all the stock represented had been voted, it was declared that the Preamble and Resolutions were passed by the following vote:—

YEAS, 50,632 shares.

NAYS, 2 shares. [The two shares in the negative were the vote, we understand, of a Wheeling stockholder.]

So the Stockholders declined to accept the Act of Virginia of February 19th, 1845.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

"LET US ALONE."—The new State of Florida has adopted a banner on which the above words are emblazoned, and the new Governor, Mosely, addresses to his Loco-Foco brethren of the Legislature a Message in which the doctrine of Nullification—or, in the smoother cant. 'State interposition'—is most unequivocally asserted as matter of established law—a part of the unwritten Constitution of the Country. Indeed, he very cooly gives notice that if the Tariff is not promptly overhauled and cut down to the Revenue standard, Florida will nullify and demolish it. Rather a modest beginning, it strikes us, for the youngest and feeblest State of the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1845.

J. SHIPTON·····JOHN SHEA·····ROBERT BELL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots·····3 @3¼
Pearls·····4@4¼
Scorchings·····@3
Saleratus·····4¼@4½
Ale—℔ bbl
XX Ale·····8.00@9.0
Common·····7.00@7.50
Axles—℔ lb.
Axles·····3 @9
Beans—℔ bushel.
Common·····@ 87
Small white···1.00@1.25
Bristles—℔ lb
American·····31 @40
Batting—℔ lb.
Superior·····— @ 9
Common·····@ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size·····2.25 @2.37
Small size·····@—
Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow·····25 @27
Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms·····60.00@70.00
Brooms—℔ dozen.
Merchantable···1.25@1.87½
Shaker·····2.00@2.25
Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak···1.12½@1.25
Black Oak·····@3.00
Hemlock·····2.50@3.00
Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river·····— @—
From wagon·····@—
Cotton—℔ lb.
Penn'ee & Alabam 4 @ 7¼
Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1·····10 @11
Carcon, prepared·····@22
Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped·····— @ 8
Pittsburgh Star···20 @—
Cincinnati do·····@21
Sperm, best brands—@33
Do interior·····@30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reels—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12·····@15
" 11 to 13·····15@16
" 14·····@17
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No 5 to 10·····@ 7¼
" 6@9·····@ 9
" 700·····@ 5½
" 800, 900, 1000···4½@5½
Coverlet Yarn, lb·····@24
Carpet Chain·····@20
Cotton Twine·····@23
Candle Wick·····@15
Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white····11½@12
St. Domingo·····— @—
Laguayra·····— @—
Rio·····7 @7½
Havana·····@—
Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers'·····@30
Sheathing·····@30
Bolt·····@35
Old·····16 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb
Manilla·····@10
White Rope·····@10
Tarred·····@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine·····@ 9
" " com'n·····@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long·····@2.50
Long·····@1.75
Common·····@1.25
Plough Lines·····@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz
3-4 do do·····@3.00
3/4 do do·····1.50@2.25
Plough Lines·····@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order·····@3
Bevel'd gearage do·····@3
Light machinery do·····@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do·····@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in·····@3
over 10 in·····@2
Grate Bars·····@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd···@3½
Sad Irons·····@5
Counter weights·····@50
Dog Irons·····@2½
Patent "and Hatters' Irons·····@6
[10 ℘ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes·····@3
Dearborn ℘ set·····@50
Tea kettles doz···7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons···10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar·····@ 2.25
24 inch bow front·····@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller size.)
Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons—
32 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton &c·····7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Brunswick·····@ 8
Pittsburgh·····@ 7½
Lion·····@ 6
4-4 Light·····5½@ 6
Waltham fine·····@ 9
Bleached·····8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths·7 @13
Ticklings—
38 S. co·····@11
Rochester·····@11
4-4 West Branch,10½@12½
Somerset, &c···18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do·····10½@11
Prints—
Common·····5½@ 9½
Good style Madder colors·····8 @11
Merrimack Fall River Blue···10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes·····13 @17
Alum·····— @ 3½
Asafoetida·····20 @25
Arrow Root·····8 @10
Aquafortis·····10 @11
Borax, refined···19 @25
Bal-am. Peru···2.00@2.25
Do Copavia·····30 @37½
Brimstone·····4 @ 5
Camphor, refined···55 @65
Chl. ride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal·····1.50@1.75
Cream Tartar·····19 @22
Copperas·····1½@ 2½
Glue·····12 @13
Gal's·····20 @25
Gum Arabic·····@20
" Copal·····38 @50
" Tragacinth···31 @37½
" Shellac·····15 @18
" Mastic·····1.20@1.2-
Ipecac·····87 @1.00
Jal sp, powdered···60 @ 88
Lit arge·····9½@ 9½
Licqorice Root·····7 @—
Liquorice Ball·····@20
Lin'yd·····25 @28
Magnesia, Carb···31 @37
Manna, Flake·····37 @62
Madder, Umbro···19 @22
Madder, Common···17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey·····20 @60
Oil, Vitriol·····4½@ 5
" Castor·····85@1.00
" Cassia·····6.00@6.50
" Cloves·····2.50@3.00
" Lemon·····2.12@2.25
" Peppermint···3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey···5.00@6.00
Quinine·····2.00@2.25
Rhubarb, root···68 @75
Sal Ammoni·····20 @25
Sal Soda·····4½@ 5
Senna·····25 @30
Tartaric Acid·····50 @62
Vitriol, Blue·····10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Cumwood·····5½@ 7
Fustic·····2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped···2¼@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.
Polished·····11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky·····23 @27
Ohio & Penn'a·····25 @27
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd·····— @25
Soft·····— @18
Hard·····— @10
Currants, Zante·····@12½
Filberts·····8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey·····@13
Malaga·····@12
Raisins, Muscatel···— @—
Bunch·····@2.75
Bloom·····— @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,75@6.00
Oranges do·····@5.50
Peaches dry, bu···2.00@2.25
Apples dry·····1.00@1.12
Apples green, bbl 1.50@2.00
Fire Brick—℔ M
Fire brick·····@15.00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal
Flour, ℔ bbl·····— @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r Tallow, &c·····@32
Feathers·····85@90
Fur & Peltries·····— @—
Wool·····@5
Rags·····@—
Ashes·····— @45
Oil of all kinds·····@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy···— @—
To Cleveland,···— @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati·····@—
Louisville·····@—
St. Louis·····@—
Flour—℔ bbl.
Extra brands·····— @ 4,75
Superfine,·····3.50@3.75
Scratched·····@—
Fine·····3.00@3.25
Rye Flour·····@—
" hf. bbls @—
Buckwheat,·····@—
" hf. bbls @—
Feed—℔ bushel.
Bran·····— @—
Shorts·····@—
Fish—℔ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.50@14.00
No 1 hh-bls·····— @—
No 2·····11.00@11.50
No 2 hh-bls·····— @—
No 3·····9.00@9.25
No 1 kits·····@—
Herring, No. 1···4,87½@5.75
No 2·····@—
Salmon, No. 1···@17.00
No 2·····@—
Shad·····9,00 @9.50
Cod, ℔ lb·····@ 3½
Glass
Black Bottles·····
Quart, ℔ gross···—@9.00
Pint, do·····—@7.00
Madeira wine, 5-8
6 to gallon·····@9.00
Claret, ℔ gross···@9.00
Window Glass—℔ box—
City brands.
8x10·····2,50@2,75
10x12·····3.50@3.75
12x18·····5.50@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 18x24·····12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10·····1.75@2.00
10x12·····2.62@3.00
Gunpowder—℔ keg.
FFFG·····5.00@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs·····@3.00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters·····@7.00
FFFG do do·····@4.00
Eagle do in papers···@6.00
Rock powder···3.50@4.00
Grain—℔ bushel.
Wheat·····70 @72
Rye·····— @74
Oats·····@28
Corn·····@34
Barley·····87½@ 90
Glue—℔ lb.
Pittsb. common·····@12½
Ginseng—℔ lb.
Ginseng·····28@ 32
Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy·····@13.00
Clover·····@—
Straw, 100 bdls.·····@—
Hides—℔ lb.
Missouri·····9@10½
Spanish·····14 @16
Do salted·····@—
Do kips ℔ skin···1.00@1.62
Green·····@ 4
Hemp—℔ lb.
Missouri & Ky····@ 4
Manilla·····@—
Hops—℔ lb
First sort·····@16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb·····1.50@1,75
Spanish·····1,10@1.25
Manilla·····95@1.00
Lead—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig·····3½@3½
Bar·····@4½
Bruinswick Green···15 @20
White Lead, dry···9½@ 9½
" oil, pure, keg 1.65@1.75
" No. 1·····1.35@1.50
Red Lead·····6½@ 6
Yellow Ochre·····1½@ 3
Vem. Red·····4½@ 5
Verdigris·····30 @38
Pig Metal—℔ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry···@—
" Forge···@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1, Foundry···@—
" Forge···@—
Tennessee.
Pennessee·····@—
Plaster Paris—℔ ton
Plaster Paris·····@12.50
Provisions—
Bacon, Hams·····6½@7½
" Shoulders···5 @5½
" Sides·····6 @6½
Ingot mold, city cure ···@6½
" country cure···5½@6½
Lard, No 1 in kegs···@7½
" " 2, in kegs ···@—
" " 1, in bbls· 7 @7½
Butter " 1, in kegs···6½@ 7
" " 1, in roll···@ 7½
Cheese, W Reserve· 5 @5½
" Goshen···@10
" Pine Apple ···@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl·····— @3.50
Do Butter·····@4.25
Potatoes—℔ bushel.
Mercer·····@—
Neshannocks·····@—
Rags—℔ lb.
Country mixed·····@3
Do good white·····4@5½
Rice—℔ lb.
Rice·····4½@4½
Seeds—℔ bushel.
Clover·····@4.00
Timothy·····1.50 @1.75
Flaxseed·····1.00 @1.05
Spices—℔ lb
Cloves·····33 @35
Cassia, in Mats·····@22
Ginger·····10 @11
Nutmegs·····@125
Pepper·····11 @11½
Alspice·····@15
Snakeroot—℔ lb.
Virginia·····@12½
Seneca·····@25
Soap—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ···@—
Cincinnati yellow ···@—
Chillicothe yellow ···@—
Pittsburgh brown ···@—
Cincinnati brown ···@—
Chillicothe brown ···@—
Castile·····@—
Starch—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1·····@5
Cincinnati No 1·····@6½
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months]
Foreign.
Cast & shear···17½@18½
Do single·····16 @17
Best German·····@12½
" Eagle·····@10½
" Hoop L·····@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast steel·····@16
Shear single·····@—
" double·····@—
" treble·····@—
Cr. man steel·····@10
English blister·····@12½
American blister···@ 5½
Spring·····5½@ 6½
Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux···2.00@2.50
" Rochelle···2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof·····1.50@1.75
" N O·····87@1.00
" N E 1st proof···40@ 50
5th Holland·····1.00@1.50
Sugar—℔ lb.
N.O. prime, hhd···—@ 6½
" fair, hhd·····—6@ 6½
Havana, white lb···— @—
Brazil, " lb···10¼@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb···— @—
" 2 lb···— @—
" 3 lb···— @—
Pulverize, Philad···@—
Salt—℔ bbl.
No. 1 afloat····1.00@1.01
1 in store····1.01@1.06
2 afloat····—@—
Pitts. doz. box 1.50 @2.00
Spelter—℔ lb.
Spelter·····—@10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—10℘ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf·····3 @ 6
Manufacturers do···2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist·····@ 9
Plug in kegs·····@ 6½
Plug in boxes·····@14
6 twist·····1 @ 5½
Pack'g yarn, fine···@ 9
" " com'n···@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long·····@2.50
Long·····@1.75
Common·····@1.25
Plough Lines·····@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz
3-4 do do·····@3.00
3/4 do do·····1.50@2.25
Plough Lines·····@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order·····@3
Bevel'd gearage do·····@3
Light machinery do·····@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do·····@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in·····@3
over 10 in·····@2
Grate Bars·····@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd···@3½
Sad Irons·····@5
Counter weights·····@50
Dog Irons·····@2½
Patent "and Hatters' Irons·····@6
[10 ℘ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes·····@3
Dearborn ℘ set·····@50
Tea kettles doz···7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons···10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar·····@ 2.25
24 inch bow front·····@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller size.)
Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons—
32 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton &c·····7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Brunswick·····@ 8
Pittsburgh·····@ 7½
Lion·····@ 6
4-4 Light·····5½@ 6
Waltham fine·····@ 9
Bleached·····8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths·7 @13
Ticklings—
38 S. co·····@11
Rochester·····@11
4-4 West Branch,10½@12½
Somerset, &c···18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do·····10½@11
Prints—
Common·····5½@ 9½
Good style Madder colors·····8 @11
Merrimack Fall River Blue···10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes·····13 @17
Alum·····— @ 3½
Asafoetida·····20 @25
Arrow Root·····8 @10
Aquafortis·····10 @11
Borax, refined···19 @25
Bal-am. Peru···2.00@2.25
Do Copavia·····30 @37½
Brimstone·····4 @ 5
Camphor, refined···55 @65
Chl. ride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal·····1.50@1.75
Cream Tartar·····19 @22
Copperas·····1½@ 2½
Glue·····12 @13
Gal's·····20 @25
Gum Arabic·····@20
" Copal·····38 @50
" Tragacinth···31 @37½
" Shellac·····15 @18
" Mastic·····1.20@1.2-
Ipecac·····87 @1.00
Jal sp, powdered···60 @ 88
Lit arge·····9½@ 9½
Licqorice Root·····7 @—
Liquorice Ball·····@20
Lin'yd·····25 @28
Magnesia, Carb···31 @37
Manna, Flake·····37 @62
Madder, Umbro···19 @22
Madder, Common···17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey·····20 @60
Oil, Vitriol·····4½@ 5
" Castor·····85@1.00
" Cassia·····6.00@6.50
" Cloves·····2.50@3.00
" Lemon·····2.12@2.25
" Peppermint···3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey···5.00@6.00
Quinine·····2.00@2.25
Rhubarb, root···68 @75
Sal Ammoni·····20 @25
Sal Soda·····4½@ 5
Senna·····25 @30
Tartaric Acid·····50 @62
Vitriol, Blue·····10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Cumwood·····5½@ 7
Fustic·····2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped···2¼@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.
Polished·····11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky·····23 @27
Ohio & Penn'a·····25 @27
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd·····— @25
Soft·····— @18
Hard·····— @10
Currants, Zante·····@12½
Filberts·····8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey·····@13
Malaga·····@12
Raisins, Muscatel···— @—
Bunch·····@2.75
Bloom·····— @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,75@6.00
Oranges do·····@5.50
Peaches dry, bu···2.00@2.25
Apples dry·····1.00@1.12
Apples green, bbl 1.50@2.00
Fire Brick—℔ M
Fire brick·····@15.00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal
Flour, ℔ bbl·····— @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r Tallow, &c·····@32
Feathers·····85@90
Fur & Peltries·····— @—
Wool·····@5
Rags·····@—
Ashes·····— @45
Oil of all kinds·····@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy···— @—
To Cleveland,···— @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati·····@—
Louisville·····@—
St. Louis·····@—

Teas—℔ lb.
Imperial·····50 @75
Gunpowder·····45 @70
Young Hyson·····30 @70
Pouchong·····50 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.
IX·····— @12.00
Tallow—℔ lb.
Rendered·····— @6
Rough·····— @4
Soap Grease·····— @4½
Vices—℔ lb.
Solid boxes·····@ —
Wines—℔ gallon.
L P Madira·····2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe·····1.00@1.50
Lisbon·····75@1.50
Dry Malaga·····65@ 70
Sweet·····62@ 65
Marseilles·····70@ 75
Port·····1.00@2.00
Calabria·····65@ 70
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PITTSBURGH, JULY 14, 1845

WILL THERE BE WAR.

The Philadelphia Inquirer draws a lamentable picture of the present state of Mexico, and thence infers that she will not venture upon a war with the United States; and further that if she does it would amount to little or nothing, should she receive no assistance direct or indirect from France or England.

We shall so soon know certainly what course Mexico will take that it is hardly worth while venturing upon any positive predictions about it. In the meantime, however, we may say, that the deductions drawn by the Inquirer from the anarchical state of Mexico do not seem to us to be well grounded. However much the people of that country may be torn and rent by factions and party, and by the military, they are, we apprehend, perfectly united in intense hatred of the heretical foreigners who have insidiously despoiled them of one province, and now evince a scarcely disguised intention of taking, by the same process, another. The war, should there be one, may unite the now jarring elements—consolidate and strengthen the government—find employment for the army, and *lazzaroni*—and so far, bring peace to the distracted country. Mexico abounds in resources and if the government can by any means—and none so likely as a popular foreign war—strengthen itself sufficiently to seize upon them, our contemptible neighbor may prove more formidable than we at present suppose. France was never more terrible to her neighbors than during that period when the most frightful disorders of every kind consumed her own vitals. Forced loans—levys *en masse*—requisitions—when combined with popular enthusiasm or fanaticism are formidable things to contend with. These in case of war, would probably be called into play, and we might, notwithstanding our superiority of resources, find our march upon Mexico a very serious, and possibly disastrous affair. The conquest of Montreal, in our opinion, would be much easier, as well as infinitely more valuable. These things, and many more, making for them, that do not occur to us, the Mexican statesmen will probably take into consideration, and therefore we think there is imminent danger of war, and our merchants and others interested would do well, to shape their course with that contingency in view.

Our Philadelphia friend thinks that Mexico has much to lose and little to gain by war. This is very true. But does it not apply still more strongly to us? What, in the first place, have we to gain in the matter? Suppose, if you will, that we have achieved the absolute conquest of Mexico. Where is the gain—of what use would it be to us? Are we willing that these eight million *mongrels*, as they are sometimes termed, should come into the Union, send their Senators and Congressmen? Or should we hold the country as a conquered province? Would that strengthen us against our great rival, England? We imagine not. In the best view of the case, then, there is nothing worth having, or that we need, for us to gain by war. On the contrary there is much to lose. Our commerce would be a prey to letters of marque, which would be freely granted to the whole Spanish race, who have as strong a predilection for piracy as any other people, without exception. We should be in imminent hazard, too, of getting involved in a war with other nations, besides Mexico. The Mexican cruisers, when pursued by our vessels, would probably hoist English or French Flags, and simulate English or French papers. Occasionally a genuine John Bull might be treated as a Mexican; perhaps, as the Government organ proposes, might be hung. The testy old gentleman over the water might thereupon deem himself injured. In short there are a thousand ways in which belligerent parties get involved with neutrals, and the first cannon fired by a first rate power is generally the signal for a general war; and that is such a stupendous evil that we cannot but feel most sincerely anxious that it may be avoided.

But we are by no means blind to the impetus that a war would give to the growth of our own city, and to our own craft in particular. A war with Great Britain would annihilate the coasting trade and send all the immense commerce of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore through our city to New Orleans. A total prohibition of the importation of British goods would give our manufactures an impulse that would reconcile us, if any thing could, to war, while the demand for "News" would be such as the younger branches of this generation can scarcely dream of.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The procession of the Firemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on Saturday, was a very fine affair. The officers and members of the various companies were dressed in uniform, and made an excellent appearance. The various hose reels and engines were all in excellent order, and were ornamented with boquets of flowers and evergreens. Bands of music, interspersed along the line, enlivened the scene. There was a large turn out, the line reaching some half mile. These men and youths, deserve, and no doubt receive, the hearty thanks of every citizen for their enterprise and public spirit. We doubt whether a finer body of men could be picked out of the two cities. We regret that our columns are so excessively crowded with advertisements and matter which we cannot postpone. We had made preparations to give a full sketch.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MARQUETTE.—Nine more persons injured by the explosion of this ill-fated boat at New Orleans, died on the 2nd inst., in the Charity Hospital, viz:—John Hazzard, native of Providence, R. I., 2nd engineer; Hannibal, (slave of Capt. Turpin,) third engineer; William Ramsey, of Alabama; John Melton, of New Albany, Ia.; Bernard Osborne, of Indiana, aged 42; two children of Alfred Troy, of New Orleans, aged 3 and 5 years, and two others who were so badly wounded as to be unable to give in their names at the time of their admission into the Hospital, making in all fifteen persons.

The following were in so dangerous a condition that it was feared they would be soon added to the mortal catalogue:—Wm. B. Daniels, Neil Harkins, J. Dearman and John W. Lee.

Capt Turpin was arrestad and held to bail in the sum of $5000, in virtue of a writ issued from the U. S. District Court, at the instance of the U. S. District Attorney, to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Hays, the first engineer, was also arrested on a similar charge, and in default of bail, was committed to prison.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Henry Pratt arrived at New York on Thursday evening, from Canton, which port she left on the 13th March, six days later than previous advices, but she brought no papers.

The Runaway Negroes who were captured on Wednesday, and lodged in the Rockville Jail, as already stated in the National Intelligencer, were brought to Washington in irons on Friday, in custody of their owners and other attendants.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

It falls to our lot (the junior editor's) to traverse the burnt district every one of these mortal hot days, and though the task is anything but agreeable, we must confess it is alleviated by the sights we behold there. Some people abhor brick and mortar; *a la dickens*, it has an air of newness very repulsive to their love of the antiquated and venerable. Now we, as a general thing, *do* like these same fresh and new scenes. The solution of this question of taste is easy. If we were like some lazy fellows we wot of, who do little else than vegetate, possibly we might imbibe their antipathies; we say 'possibly,' for we are not sure we should. But the simple why and wherefore is that we have the bump of go-aheadativeness strongly developed. We devoutly hate to stand still in business matters, and being a 'native' Pittsburgher, nothing terrestrial lies nearer our business affections than her prosperity.

We delight therefore to see the inherent and too long dominent energy of our citizens fully developed. Ninety days have elapsed since the great catastrophe and the change since the night of April 10th in the burnt district exceeds all we ever dreamed of energy in rebuilding. Had any one ventured to sit down on April 11th, and seriously assert that in three months time hundreds of brick buildings would have been put up, not by one and two, but by rows and blocks, we should have thought him very imaginative, to say the least. But what do we see? Why, in this brief space of time whole blocks of houses, some of them very large and well finished, have shot up as if by magic, have been covered in, and many of them occupied as places of business. The warehouses now in course of erection far exceed those which previously occupied their sites.

Some time ago we ventured the assertion that the burnt district would in appearance and value far exceed what it was previously to the fire.—We now see enough to make the assertion anew without any qualification. In a space not much greater than one square on Water street we see no less than seven warehouses being built where none were before, and four or five of these very large, running through the square to Front street. And so of many other lots formerly cumbered with old houses, or ill-planned and aged warehouses, or no houses at all—they are, or soon will be, covered with substantial bricks of modern taste.

The price of property is not the least forcible demonstration of the spirit of our citizens and the substantial wealth of the city. Some hundred thousand dollars worth has changed hands since the fire, not on speculation, but to be improved and at very full prices. In fact the complaint we hear is that they are too high; but whether or no, men buy, make a contract and in a week or two a fine building may be seen growing up day by day until it is thought to be high enough. A good many of the sales have been for cash. We hear of some heavy sales within a week, and new contracts for very large and well finished warehouses.

Business too, has held on remarkably well.—We do not see that there is any falling off whatever, in any respect. Money is plenty, stocks are good for the season, and the sales also very good for the advanced period of the summer.—We have been thought too sanguine in the statements we have made from time to time, as to the state of affairs; but we now triumphantly put it to the doubters whether we came up to the mark.

☞ There are now more men in business, or waiting for houses to commence, *de novo*, than there were before the fire. In all our knowledge of changes, we know of but two houses that have declined, and their places have been more than filled already.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We are glad to learn that the Trustees of the University have concluded the purchase of an excellent lot, and intend to commence the erection of a college building immediately. The lot is situated on Duquesne Way, below Pitt street, and immediately in the rear of Mr. McKNIGHT's dwelling, from whom the lot is purchased. It is 70 feet front, and 150 deep, running back to an alley. The college building will front the Allegheny river, and will be in as pleasant and airy situation as can be found in the city. It will not be long before Duquesne Way will be finished and built up, and afford our citizens a very delightful promenade. The price paid for the lot is $3500; very cheap.

☞ Grant street, from Liberty to Seventh, will soon be paved, or rather completed, as most of it is already done. This will be a good improvement. While looking at it, a reminisence flitted across our mind of a murder committed years gone by, on the opposite side of the Canal, where the Messrs. GRAFF's warehouse now stands. We were young then, and that part of the city was almost a common. The orchard which covered the brow of the hill was partly destroyed about that time, and the excavation of the Canal in progress. Two or three shanties were standing on the site of the warehouses, and while we were playing about, a man rushed from one of them, closely followed by several other men, who knocked him down with stones and beat him to death—at least he died; and, if we recollect aright, the murderers were sent to the Penitentiary.

CANNON.—Five more of Uncle Sam's Bull Dogs are on the wharf for shipment to Cleveland. They are beautiful 32's,' and intended, we believe, for the defence of Buffalo, N. Y. Government is building a Fort there.

AN IMPORTANT IF AN ACTUAL FACT.—The Lexington Ky. Observer states that Jacob F. Tod, hunter, born deaf and dumb, aged twenty five years, has been taught to *articulate* by his instructor, Robt. T. Anderson, The editor was incredulous when he heard this statement, but Jacob called on him, bid him "good morning" made himself distinctly understood in conversation, and read a chapter in the Bible with ease and clearness.

ENVELOPES.—For the convenience of those who may wish to prepay their postages, at any hour of the night, Robert H. Morris, the Postmaster of New York, as we learn from the Express, has had prepared a variety of stamped envelopes. They are marked "Five Cents," "Ten Cents," &c.; under these words is the name "R H. Morris." The five cent envelopes will be sold by the Postmaster at six and a quarter cents each, or sixteen for a dollar, of the common kind and the common size, and the others in proportion. This will be as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities at the stationers. A thin envelope will contain two letters, and be subject only to single postage. Envelopes of various sizes will also be furnished, and of fine quality, when desired by the purchaser. This is a capital idea, and we trust to see it imitated generally by the Postmasters of the country. Serious delays frequently occur at the Post Office windows of large cities, in times of great pressure of business, and these delays would be almost obviated by the plan just referred to.

WHIG FESTIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Whig spirit is unbroken by defeat. The party being founded on permanent and self-evident principles, and composed of men who sustain it from a sense of duty, and a love of its character, and the truths it inculcates, it is just as strong under defeat, as if victory perched upon its banners. Below our readers will find some of the toasts drank at the Whig Festival in Philadelphia on the 4th inst., by which they will see that the Whig fire burns as bright and cheering as ever, undiminished by reverses, unquenched by faction:

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—The Self-Evident Truths—The tolling knell of slavery and oppression—the triumphant peal of the brotherhood of man.

By Hon. *Reverdy Johnson*—The constitutional freedom our fathers established, as much to be preferred to an unlicensed Democracy as order is to chaos.

By *Josiah Randall*.—The WHIG PARTY, based upon WHIG principles. Candor and justice to all other parties, entangling alliances with none.

By *James Cooper*, of Adams county. Pennsylvania—Let her remember that fidelity to her engagements is her first duty and highest honor.

These, by distinguished individuals, will meet with a response in every Whig bosom, as well as the following, by various persons:

Henry Clay—Time serves but to brighten his glory, and to bind more closely the ties which unite us to him, and which time alone can sever.

Henry Clay, Star of the West—The true, noble and able Statesman. A brave, patriotic and intelligent citizen; He met with a defeat in 1844, but not fairly; he had a majority of the intelligent, and the exclusive well wishes of the Ladies of our beloved country.

Gen. Joseph Markle—the Westmoreland Farmer—the honest man—deprived of the office of Governor of Pennsylvania by systematic and characteristic Locofoco fraud.

The Whig party—The great conservative party of the country—based upon sound constitutional principles, and numbering in its ranks the greatest statesmen.

Jno. McLean, of Ohio—A sound Whig, untinctured by Nativeism—as a cabinet officer, able and efficient—as a Judge of the Supreme Court, incorruptible—as a man, pure and blameless in character—a popular candidate for the Whig party in 1848.

By a Guest. Gen. Winfield Scott—A brave and gallant soldier and an uncompromising Whig.

Hon. Jas. Cooper—An able and eloquent champion of National and State interests; a man of liberal and enlightened mind, such as Pennsylvania needs at the head of the Government.

Gen. James Irwin—Twelve hundred stronger than his own party in the county of Centre, and in like proportion throughout the Commonwealth. The Whigs of Pennsylvania look to him as their future Chief Magistrate.

The Whig Tariff of 1842—Woe be to the man that shall dare to lay a violent hand upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—Robert J. Walker—Pennsylvania's *grateful* son—he would starve his mother, if he could.

The Naturalization Laws—Any alteration or amendment necessary to be made in them, can be effected without the intervention or interposition of any *third party*

Religious Freedom—In our colonial existence its star first appeared in the horizon of Maryland. In our state of National Independence its brilliancy covered our country with glory. At first—

"Half appeared
The tawny lion pawing to get free,
Then springs, as broke from bonds,
And rampant shakes his brindled mane."

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. His devotion to the cause of public education in Pennsylvania, merits the esteem and approbation of his fellow citizens of all parties. May his rare abilities, gigantic intellect, generous heart, and liberal mind, never become contracted to an extent to enable a party opposed to religious and civil liberty to lay any *just claims* to him as a member.

Nativism.—The betrayer of Henry Clay, the cause of a nation's blighted hopes, the offspring of vindictive passions and disappointed ambition.

The Whig Candidate for the Presidency in 1848. He must be free from any connection with the Anti-Republican doctrines of Nativism, or he will share the fate of Henry Clay, whose prospects of success were blighted on the eve of fruition by the poisonous touch of this party of religious intolerance and proscription.

FROM TEXAS.—The sloop Cutter has arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 26th June—three days after the steamer Princeton. She brings a repitition of the accounts already received by the Princeton.

In reference to the recent reports that Mexico has been concentrating troops upon her Northeastern frontier, and making preperations to take and hold possession of all that portion of territory not known as "Texas proper," or Texas as it was before the separation from Mexico, the *Telegraph* says:

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained that Mexico is wholly unprepared for the emergency. The late rumors that she had concentrated seven thousand troops in the country east of the Sierra Madre prove to be utterly erroneous; and it is now found that the forces in the eastern provinces are as weak, if not weaker, than they have been during the last five years."

The U. S. sloops of war Saratoga and St. Mary's and brig Porpoise have sailed from Galveston for Pensacola. The cutter Woodbury was to sail on the 2nd instant, for New Orleans.

ARMY MOVEMENTS—TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bee of the 4th instant has the following paragrph:

The steamboat Desoia, from Nachitoches, reports that the steamers Yazoo, Rodolph, Cote Joyeuse and De Soto have been chartered by the government to bring down from Fort Jessup the 3d and 4th regiments of United States troops.

We learn that on the passage of the annexation resolution, an express was despatched by President JONES to the commander of that post, requesting that two regiments of U. S. troops should be sent to the frontier of Texas. The troops on their arrival here, will we understand embark for Matagorda Bay.

The 2nd dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, will be ordered to proceed to the Rio Grande by land, at the same time the infantry starts by water.

FIRE.—On Thursday night a most alarming fire broke out in 20th street, between 7th and 8th avenues, New York, by which not less than fourteen houses have fallen a prey. The fire, it appears, broke out in a baker's shop, which shortly afterwards communicated with the adjoining buildings. The number of families which have been reduced on this occasion, will number about from fifty to sixty, and the damage cannot be much less than $120,000, as almost all the property of these unfortunate creatures have been consumed.

IMMIGRANTS.—The steamer Triumph departed yesterday for Cincinnati with one item of nearly 200 deck passengers. They were Swiss-French, and comprised as great a medley as we ever beheld. Of children there appeared to be no end; little, half-dressed, (there were no rags about,) noisy, harum-scarum boys and girls. We understand the number was increased before the boat left the wharf by an addition of one. Part of them go to the interior of Ohio, and the balance to Missouri.

FIRE AT DONALDSONVILLE.—We learn, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 2nd inst., by the officers of the steamer Victress, that a large fire occurred at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, on the night of Sunday the 20th ult. It broke out in the Donaldsonville Hotel, which was entirely destroyed, as well as Harp's Hotel, and six or eight other buildings.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

This body met again on Monday, July 7, and adopted, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we advocate that no alien shall be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom House Certificate, to be procured on his landing on these shores, proving his residence of twenty one years; such certificate to be given up to be cancelled.

Resolved, That we do advocate the passage of laws imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence, a *capitation tax*, sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of vicious and pauper immigrants, and that we do it as a matter of self defence.

Resolved, That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States, without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificates shall be signed by the United States Consul, of the port from whence he sailed, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802, under President Jefferson.

Resolved, That the appointment of two Delegates from each Congressional District, be recommended to meet in General Convention on the second Tuesday of May, 1847, to nominate President and Vice President, and the place of meeting be Pittsburgh, Pa.

On Monday evening the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The above resolutions need no comment. We cannot believe they will be approved by any considerable portion of the people of the United States. Their proscriptive character, connected with those previously published, are contrary to the spirit of our institutions. That there should be amendments introduced into our naturalization laws, and the right of suffrage should be so guarded, that none but legally naturalized persons should enjoy its privileges, any reasonable man will admit. But while we possess countless thousands of acres of land lying waste, and room for millions of inhabitants, it is cruel to shut the door in the faces of the crowded and starved myriads in the old world, who longingly look to this land as a refuge and asylum. Having got in ourselves, regardless of the rights and necessities of others, we turn round and shut the door, and leave the unfortunate outsides to all the difficulties of their position.

A letter writer from the continent of Europe, by the late steamer, has the following remarks about the horrible destitution in parts of Germany

"The slave in the United States is at least taken care of; hunger does not stare him at every step in the face—he does not see his wife waning with disease, while he is unable to provide for her sick-bed, and his children are not famished for want of bread. But what do I say! Bread! The German manufacturing laborer, the weaver and spinner in Silesia and Westphalia, have not known such a luxury for many years! The food consists of a little rye and oat flour put into some boiling water, to which, only on Sundays, is added a teaspoonful of *salt*, for the latter is too expensive a monopoly for the crown to be obtained at prices suited to the purse of the laboring man! When you call at the wretched hovels of these people, the women hide themselves in some corner, for they have nothing to cover their breasts, except their emaciated hands, the few rages which constitute their property, serving as bed covers for their children."

How can any man, or set of men, deny to these starving wretches, the asylum which this country offers? Is it not an absolute flying in the face of a bountiful Providence, an outrage upon humanity and common justice, to take any step which will throw barriers in the way of these poor people, escaping a living death! Here there is an abundance of room, and plenty of food for all who will toil for it. Millions of acres of fruitful land cry out for the husbandman to disclose their imprisoned riches, while our fellow-creatures perish and starve for lack of bread! No friend of his race, will deny them the privilege of a free country and a bountiful soil.

"It is the poor—those least able to bear public burdens—who consume the greatest quantity of articles of the first necessity; there being for them no other substitute; how exceeding cruel, then, the enormous duties upon articles of indispensable use all over the world."

The foregoing paragraph is quoted by the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the editor of which, having recently made a visit to the New England States, accompanies it with the following *practical* reply:

The above is a paragraph from the United States Journal, and is part of an attack upon a protective tariff. We copy it, in order to illustrate its truth. We a few days since, heard some families in New England complaining bitterly of their inability to "get help"—meaning domestic servants. We inquired the cause.

"The girls are all drawn away to the factories."

"But why do you not detain them!"

"We cannot afford to pay as much as they can earn at the factories; besides, they have hours of leisure, rest, and improvement there. And it is stated in the report of the Savings Bank of Lowell, that the amount of money deposited by female operatives in that institution, is equal to twelve hundred and fifty dollars for every factory girl in that city; and that is not all, factory girls rank with other independent people.—They are not considered servants."

Ah, thought we, how cruel it is to afflict the poor, and make them bear such burthens. And what is an additional grievance, these very females *now* clothe themselves at half the price they could effect that important part of economy before they multiplied the fabrics of the country and thus reduced the price.—How exceedingly cruel!

We stopped a few moments on the narrow side walk of Milk street, in Boston, unable to move either way, excepting directly into a very muddy street, our course being hedged in by a long truck (a dray,) on each side, heavily laden each with twenty-four bales of goods. "You get a job then, occasionally," said we to the truckman.

"Hardly get time to eat, said he, "there is such a continual movement of goods."

"Well, these would be good times for you, if you could live as cheap as your fathers did, when goods could be imported nearly free of duties."

"We pay now one dollar a week less for board than was paid twenty years ago, and clothing does not cost half as much, while the manufacturing of goods in this neighborhood gives us twice the employment that was had in other times. A truckman now may not earn much more than he did thirty years ago but he can *save* twice as much."

Oh, the poor ! ! "How exceedingly cruel! ! !"

We looked around that busy hive. The mason was plying his trowel, and the painter his brush; the carpenter shoved his foreplain, and the shoemaker drew his thread with constant industry, and the inspiring knowledge that his services were in demand. Did they suffer from "enormous duties" on "sugar" or clothing! Their white cottages in Chelsea, Dorchester, Roxbury, Charlestown, and Cambridge, looked very little like suffering. Poor men, what cruel times ! !

TELEGRAPH FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday says:—"The first delivery of posts and wire for the New York and Philadelphia telegraph was made yesterday. We learn, that Mr. George E. Pomeroy, who seems to be a pioneer in the telegraph business, is now on his way to Boston for the purpose of making final preparations for the immediate construction of the telegraph between Boston and Albany, which will be completed in three months."

The electric telegraph attracts great attention in Paris. It has been introduced with great success on the Rouen railroad, and is being laid down, or rather hung up, for the wires are elevated on posts, on other railways. Experiments are being made for the purpose of ascertaining if it be not possible to establish it in the very midst of Paris, so that communication may take place instantaneously between the different public establishments.

FLORIDA U. S. SENATORS.—We learn by an extra from the office of the Tallahassee Star that the Hon. DAVID LEVY and J. D. WESTCOTT, Esq. (L. F.) were elected U. S. Senators by the Florida Legislature on the 1st inst.

The Senators from Texas will also be appointed before the meeting of Congress. Iowa having rejected the law of Congress by which she was constituted a State, cannot send any Senators for some time. This state of affairs will give the Southern Anti-Tariff interests a strong preponderancy in the Senate, and will without much doubt secure the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842. The bitter fruit of the election of POLK, and the Annexation of Texas, is yet to be reaped by the American people.

MEXICAN SQUADRON.—The Union of Monday night says:—We understand that the steamer Princeton has been ordered to return to the gulf of Mexico; and that as soon as her boilers, which may require some slight repairs, can be overhauled, she will immediately rejoin the squadron.—We learn, further, that it is not the intention of the department to diminish the naval force in that sea, but rather to increase it, during the threatened declaration of hostilities from Mexico; being assured that the most certain means of securing peace is to be prepared for war.

OREGON EMIGRANTS.—The Ohio Statesman has letters from an Oregon emigrant to his brother in Ohio, written on the 13th and 20th of May—the latter 160 miles West of the Missouri State line. They appear to find good roads but travel slowly, being bothered by their loose cattle and the incessant, attempts of the Kaw and Kansas Indians to steal them. They have had great trouble in electing a Pilot, and appear to have chosen a poor one at last. The Pilot, on the strength of his dignity, got a wife on six days' acquaintance, and was married on the 18th. All were masters, and general anarchy prevailed. They met on the 20th some men coming in from the Mountains, who reported the road for 100 miles ahead lined with emigrants to Oregon. The average rate of traveling is not over 12 miles a day, which will give them frosty nights and hard feed before they reach Walla-walla.

Official Dignity in New Hamshire.

From the Rochester Democrat.

New Hamshire is unquestionably a great State—great in its hills—great in its politics—great in its officials—great "to emigrate from." It has within its borders a larger number of graceless demagogues—old blue-light Hartford Convention Federalists, kneaded over into modern Locofocos—than any State in the Union. They are generally men of very diminutive intellects, with gab enough for cock-turkeys, and more brass in their composition than ordinarily falls to the lot of mortality. With their mouths ever open to chant the praises of Democracy, they are superlatively refined aristocrats in practice. Ever ready to denounce what they are pleased to stigmatize as the "tyranny" of others, they are most overbearing tyrants themselves. While claiming for their own State the highest seat in the synagogue of republicanism, its constitution and laws are more directly at variance with the simplest principles of republicanism than the constitution and laws of any other State in the Union. And no marvel when it has for its Executive chief a man who knows no more about the common courtesies of official life than a bull-frog does about the eight notes. As a proof of this we subjoin the following characteristic message to the Legislature of the State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the request of the Executives of several of our sister States, I herewith transmit for your consideration resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the States making the requests. Among the number is one of an extraordinary character from the State of Rhode Island.

It will be recollected that at your last session a series of resolutions were passed relative to the unjust and tyrannical treatment of Thomas Wilson Dorr. It appears that those resolutions had on the Legislature of Rhode Island the usual effect of incontrovertible truth when spoken in the ears of tyrants every where. That body, instead of refuting their errors, if errors they contain, lost their dignity, if any they ever had, flew into a passion, and denounced that which they could not controvert. Their effusion of spleen would not have been noticed by me, were it not for the *modest* rebuke of his Excellency the Governor of Connecticut. That public functionary has seen fit to censure you and also to praise his *peculiar* friends in Rhode Island. They, no doubt, are worthy of each other.

JOHN H. STEELE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, JUNE 13, 1845.

What State but New Hampshire could produce a Governor capable of inditing such a message! It is worthy of being placed in the archives of a State whose constitution tramples upon the fundamental principles of civil liberty—the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience.

ACQUITTAL OF CALEB J. MCNULTY.—Mr. McNulty, late clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, has been acquitted in the first case brought to an issue, which contained three counts—the first charging a felonious conversion of the sum of $720 of the money of the United States to his own use—the second a felonious investment of the like sum in property—the third, with having embezzled a like sum, by loaning it to one Thomas Moody. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which have been postponed until the December term of the court.—Judge Dunlap refused a motion made to reduce the amount of bail, and he is still held in $17000 for his appearance to answer the charge of embezzlement.—*Balt. Pat. of Saturday.*

The Lexington (Ky.) True American gives the following description of the portrait of HENRY CLAY, taken by Mr. Healy, the artist, to Louis Phillippe:

We do not hesitate in saying, that Mr. Healy has taken far the best portrait bust of Clay that we have yet seen: indeed, it seems to us, perfect of its kind. Mr Clay is presented in a plain black dress coat, buff colored vest, dark blue stock, plain shirt bosom, with a full face, and sitting in an arm-chair: the back ground, like as in the picture of Jackson, of simple dusk color. He represents Mr. Clay in a calm, easy, conversational face, and has succeeded to the life—he has Mr. Clay's peculiarly penetrating eye—his color and above all, his mouth—in that suspended state of the passions, when the great original, having spoken, awaits a reply, or is in the act of taking a pinch of snuff! We conceive Mr. Healy to be very happy in the eye—giving it the luminous transparency of the real convex humors of the natural eye: the shaded side of the full face shines through inimitably.

DR. WRIGHT'S SAFETY GUARD.

The following very flattering notice of our townsman's valuable invention for protecting steamboilers, is from the Baltimore Patriot, The intelligent editor of that paper has not, in our opinion spoken too highly of this important discovery:

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.—We look with the deepest interest upon every invention calculated to control the mighty agency of steam, and we learn with pleasure, that Dr. William McKendall Wright, of the city of Pittsburgh, has discovered a most ingenious philosophical Instrument, to note the degrees of heat and pressure of Steam Boilers, from the boiling point to that of danger. This instrument is receiving the attention of the scientific and practical men in every quarter, to whom it has been presented, and is likely to place Dr. Wright amongst the most ingenious inventors of this inventive age.

The Indicating safety guard of Dr. Wright has been made the subject of an elegant and elaborate report by the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives of the last Congress and of a select Committee of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This machine is equally applicable to the Boilers of Steamboats and of Locomotives, and indicates accurately, all the intermediate degrees of temperature, from the boiling point upwards; and as the degrees of temperature and pressure are correlative, the Engineer is enabled to keep up a steady pace, to save the waste of fuel and to know to a certainty, that the pressure on his boiler is within the point of entire safety.

At present, especially on locomotive engines, the engineers have but a very inadequate mode of ascertaining the heat and pressure of their boilers, by means of the safety valve; and these useful and excellent officers, in all cases of explosion, are subjected to the reflections of unthinking people for their carelessness; when they may be really doing their best, to protect themselves and their numerous passengers from danger, without proper indications of the state of the boilers. But with the Indicating guard of Dr. Wright, assuming that there is a sufficiency of water to guarantee steam, and that the boiler is of good materials and workmanship and the Engineer skilful and assiduous, passengers may feel entire safety.

To Railroads and steamboats and machines, marking with delicacy and accuracy all the intermediate degrees of temperature, it is of incalculable value, as regulating the speed, gauging the consumption of fuel and indicating the approach as well as the presence of danger with unerring certainty and vigour. What satisfaction must it give to the Engineer to have before him a pointer tracing with nice accuracy on a dial every degree of pressure on his boiler, and what confidence must passengers feel who know that such an invention is in use!

To this invention is attached a whistle to warn the engineer that he is approaching too closely the point of danger—and to it may be attached, if required, an apparatus for throwing up the safety valve and letting off steam, and a readjusting lever by which it may be re-set without any aid from the engineer.

We believe the time will shortly come when no Locomotive or steamboat will be without this invaluable apparatus, and that the first inquiry of every passenger will be for Wright's Indicating Safety Guard.

Letters have been received in Boston by the Acadia, from Rev. Dr. Sharp, now on pilgrimage to the land of his nativity. In one of his letters, dated from Edinburgh, says the Boston Journal, he thus refers to the different conditions of certain classes of society in Great Britain and the United States:

"As a man of taste, I am gratified with the beauty and splendor that surround me in the new town; but as a man of benevolence, I could dispense with much of all this for the sake of diminishing the misery, and imparting cleanliness and comfort and health to the old town.

I never wish to see the extremes in America that every where meet me in the populous cities of Great Britain. Oh, how much better, how much more desirable is the condition of society with us, than in this ancient land. Could laborers and mechanics and artisans only see the condition of their own similar classes in this country they would enjoy their superior condition with thankfulness and joyousness of heart. For the great multitude of human beings, no country can be compared to the United States. And the greatest good of the greatest number, without injustice or unfairness to the smallest number, is what every true lover of his kind must desire to see."

TOWN LOTS AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following described desirable property, viz:—Lot No. 15, and part of Lot No. 16, in the 15th square of the city of Wheeling, being on the corner of 5th and Quincy sts., on both of which are good and convenient brick dwellings. Said lots are situated in the most eligible part of the city for residences, and will be sold low and on the following convenient terms, viz:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest and secured negotiable paper.

ALSO—One hundred acres of Coal Land in the State of Ohio, opposite the city of Wheeling, lying above Bridgeport on the Ohio river, to be divided off in twenty acre lots, to suit purchasers. The coal is of superior quality, can be run by railroad into boats, or suitable for manufactures. D. ZANE.

jy14-6tw—[Wheeling Times 82.]

The Tariff! The Tariff Men are coming!

I SEE it announced that Mr. Secretary Walker is busy in the details necessary to reduce the duties on Imported Goods to a revenue standard, which, if I can understand *English*, is to grant greater facilities to the Foreign Capitalist, with his pauper laborers, the better to compete with the American Capitalist and his free and independent laborers; by which operation the Foreign Capitalist becomes richer and the American Operative poorer. To guard against this oppression I have been at work to arrange a new tariff of prices to protect Domestic Trade and Domestic Manufacturers of Paper and Books, that all good citizens that visit the Iron City for articles in the Book and Stationery line, will find since my introduction of the Cash standard, and prompt pay being equal to CASH DUTIES, the public may rest assured of finding all matters in our line at fair rates; as a sample of prices, I will sell Crown Wrapping Paper at 50, 65 and 75c ℔ ream; Medium Wrapping Paper at 85, $1.00 and $1.12 ℔ ream

United States Spelling Books, any edition of 156 pages, at 75c ℔ doz., and many other books at corresponding prices for cash or good country Linen and Cotton Rags at 3c ℔ pound.

WANTED.

150,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton country Rags in exchange for Books, Paper and other Stationery, or part cash will be paid at highest market prices. Apply at the old established Franklin Head Bookstore, Wood street, below Diamond alley.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
jy14-d3t-w1t 89 Wood st.

STRAY COWS.

THREE Cows came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, some days ago. Two of them are red, and one of these has a white spot on her forehead; the other has one horn out of place. The other cow is white, with a number of black spots on her sides. The owner or owners is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. W. COURTNEY.

jy14-3tw

SCRAPS, SCRAPS.

50,000 LBS. of TANNERS SCRAPS wanted, for which the highest price will be paid by the subscribers.

WETTACH & REIS, late C. Presser & Co,
je23-d1m&w3m Fourth street Road.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice, that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Ardel O'Hanlan, late of the 5th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. Any person having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will call on the subscribers and pay off their respective accounts without delay. WILLIAM MECKLIN,
ALFRED H. HARRISON,
jy1-w6t O'Hara st. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

DR. POWELL & DR. DIOSSY,

OCULISTS

And Ophthalmic Surgeons,

261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, NEW YORK,

CONFINE their practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebulæ* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. SPECTACLES.—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

RICHARD COWAN,

Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.
je22-wly

J. H. DUNCAN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

an 14-wly BROWNSVILLE, PA.

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.

THE Stockholders of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, are hereby notified that an election for Directors of said company, will be holden on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, at the canal office, in New Lisbon, Ohio, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

CHAS. D. HOSTETTER,
Sec'y. S. & B. C. Company.
Office of the S. and B. C. Co.,
June 28th, 1845. jy7-w3t

R. E. SELLERS' VERMIFUGE,

For expelling worms from the Human System

THIS Worm Medicine has no superior—if an equal—in this or any other country. It is much used and highly recommended by physicians.

The following certificates are suffic